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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 87¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 130¾@130⅞.

PERSONAL.

SAM CAREY is going to Europe.

JEFF. DAVIS, at Baltimore, registered himself "of Mississippi."

SENATOR CAMERON, with a party of seventeen, were in Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday.

HON. AMOS KENDALL has just contributed $17,000 for the endowment and erection of mission schools in Washington city.

AN Iowa paper remarks that "a real live, active, energetic railroad woman would be of immense advantage in Keokuk."

A CALIFORNIA publisher told Mark Twain, when he wrote his first article, that he hadn't brains enough to keep a mule going straight in a ten acre lot.

ALLEN AND COYNE are in training at the Buckeye House, in Cincinnati—the former to fight McCoole on the 10th of November, and the latter to fight Reardon on the 24th.

MRS. E. A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, has donated $30,000 to endow a mathematical professorship in Princeton College, and an unknown donor has given $30,000 to the same institution.

THE premium of ten dollars offered by the Bachelors' Club of Topeka, Kansas, "for the prettiest unmarried girl of fifteen," was awarded to Miss Clarence Morrison, a committee of editors deciding in her favor.

THE old law maxim, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," is expunged from Connecticut's code. The reverend gentleman who sued another for calling him a mutton head has received only one dollar damages.

MADAM RATAZZI looked on in the dissecting room at the *post mortem* examination of the Pantin victims. "A woman who can walk down the boulevards in a green silk worked all over with yellow parrots," say her enemies, "is above all emotions and public opinion."

THE Parepa question is perplexing. Last week we were assured by a multiplicity of newspapers that the ponderous songstress has abandoned the management of her operatic troupe, and is "traveling on a salary." Now, that story is contradicted, and we are left to infer that she travels on her "shape"—or something of that sort.

MR. DRAKE, who put down the first oil well in this country, and who at one time was worth a million, died a pauper in the poor house. The first derrick and engine still stand over the well, and are very carefully preserved. A monument is to be erected to his memory, which will contain a room in which the engine is to be placed.

THE Democratic nominee for sheriff in Fond du Lac made the following acceptation speech: "Gentlemen—I have served you as sheriff one term. I regard this nomination as an indorsement of my official conduct. I cannot make a speech or preach, but when this convention is over, we will all go down to Rupp's and take a drink."

A MIDDLE-AGED widow of Suncook, N. H., refused to pay her road tax, and being told by the surveyor that she must pay the amount assessed against her or work it out, she chose the latter alternative, joining a gang of men who were working on the highway and laboring until sundown. She said she would be on hand the next day and continue her work.

A COUPLE of gay youths, forced to stop a few hours in a country town near Cincinnati, dropped in at a church where a funeral service was in progress, to "see who they were going to plant." They were marching with the rest past the open coffin, when one of them hung himself upon it and would not be removed, giving way to the most poignant grief. It was his father.

MRS. MEANS, of Macon county, Mo., had her character defamed by a wretch named White. Whereupon she brought suit against him, and at the other day obtained a verdict for five thousand dollars damages. But, having vindicated her reputation, Mrs. Means was satisfied and remitted four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars of the amount. A remarkable woman, Mrs. Means.

SOME young rascal, of somewhat the same size, complexion and build as Prince Arthur, palmed himself off in a house of revelry in Toronto, a few days ago, as the genuine Prince. He was accompanied by several other young scamps, whom he styled his brother officers. They ran up a bill of $100 and went off without paying. But the proprietors of the house were very glad to have the privilege of serving them.

JOHN HAFIELD, who has just died in England, at the age of 102, was a soldier in the time of William and Mary. He was tried and condemned for sleeping on his post, but absolutely denied the charge, solemnly declaring that instead of being asleep he distinctly heard the clock of St. Paul's strike thirteen at midnight. This fact was actually substantiated, the clock on the particular night striking thirteen instead of twelve, and the King pardoned the soldier.

FRANCIS HILL, of Exeter, Maine, a man now about eighty years old, took up wild land and began farming about sixty years ago. He lives on the same farm to day, and in that time he has never bought a pound of flour or meal of any kind, a kernel of corn or grain, a potato or apple, a pound of butter or cheese, of pork, beef or mutton, or any other namable thing which farmers in Maine ordinarily produce from their farms. He has one of the best farms in his town and works it yet himself.

BEECHER says: "Laziness is one of the most inexcusable of crimes. I know men justify it sometimes because they have genius. If they have—which they usually have not—they are all the more guilty if they are lazy. For, if a man has genius, (and that is a term which, when properly used, means an organization so sensitive that it easily goes into a state of exaltation, and produces results more fruitful than can be produced by ordinary means), the more he has of it the more is the responsibility that God has laid upon him to use it."

BELFAST, Maine, has an Enoch Arden case. Twenty years ago Robert Steele, a resident then there, went to California, leaving a wife and one child. For a time letters were regularly received, but for the last ten years nothing had been heard from him. His wife believing him dead, about five years ago married, by which marriage she has one child. To the surprise of every one, Mr. Steele recently returned and inquired for his wife and child. His emotion on learning that she was married again was very great. The son for whom he inquired has grown to a fine young man and is mate of a ship.

THE newspaper reporters of New York have not been able to make much out of Father Hyacinthe, who seems to keep his own counsel, and the alleged conversations with him which have appeared in print are not to be relied upon. To Dr. Prime, however, he said: "I shall esteem it an honor and a pleasure to become acquainted with all the Christian people acquainted with me members; for the extraordinary large attendance, and the exposition with which the work of the Lodge was conducted.

A telegram was received to-day by Gen. Markland, from Washington, that President Grant and General Sherman will be present at the army union of the Army of the Tennessee, which takes place in Louisville on the 17th and 18th of November.

—The N. Y. *Herald* states that there are rumors in Washington of a decided Senatorial opposition to confirming Robeson as Secretary of the Navy. It is held that Pennsylvania deserves a place in the Cabinet, and New Jersey does not. Senator Drake, of Missouri, who aspires to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs, is personally opposed to Porter, and as a consequence to Robeson.

—The Board of Aldermen of Memphis yesterday confirmed the action of the Committee, hypothecating the Little Rock stock to the Memphis & El Paso Railroad for $5,000.

—The case of the officers of the Cuba came up at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, but no decision was given. The Court adjourned till to-day.

—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced its session in Bangor, Maine, yesterday, and will continue two days.

—The recent horse whipping of Rev. J. Eaton Smith, at Westport, Conn., by Charles Ketchum, is represented to have been a most gross and unjustifiable outrage, and led to a meeting of citizens of the place, at which resolutions condemnatory of Mr. Ketchum's conduct were passed.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1869. NUMBER 215.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Gladstone Opposes the Release of Fenian Prisoners—Lopez in the Mountain Fastness—The end of the War Yet Afar Off—Spanish Troops for Cuba—Republican Leaders to be Shot—Gen. Prim Avows Himself a Monarchest—Interesting French Items—Crown Prince of Prussia in Vienna.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 21.—The sessions of the Cortes have been resumed. A resolution thanking the army for their efforts in quelling the recent Republican insurrection was unanimously adopted yesterday.

It is reported that Captain General De Rodas has informed the home Government that the rebels in Cuba have all along had active relations with the Republican insurgents in Spain, and that arrangements have been made between them for mutual encouragement and assistance.

Reinforcements for Cuba to the number of three thousand men, sailed yesterday for Havana. Additional troops will be sent early in November. The defeat of the Republicans here places a large number of men at the disposal of the government, which will enable it to take advantage of the opportunity and act vigorously for the complete suppression of the rebellion in Cuba.

All the Republican leaders captured with arms in hands, and at the head of armed bands, are to be shot. Some executions have already taken place.

The Duke Montpensier has interceded with the Regent for the life of the leader of the attempted revolt at Saville.

In the Cortes to-day Gen. Prim, referring to the rumors current in regard to his political faith, declared he was a Monarchist, and as such was opposed to the establishment of a Republic in Spain.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 21.—The bullion in the Bank of France increased during the week six million francs.

It is rumored that the National Guard will be reorganized at once.

The Emperor will come to Paris on the 25th inst. The Ministers will remain at Compiegne until the 24th, when they will return to Paris.

It is officially stated that the ministerial programme will soon be made public.

The ultra-Imperialist Deputies to the Corps Legislatif meet to-morrow to reorganize their party.

A meeting is called by M. Malhirn, a friend of M. Rouher, and twenty-seven deputies who adhere to the manifesto of the opposition members of Corps. The liberal voters of Paris generally endorse the manifesto.

The report that Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister, has resigned on account of a duel, is positively contradicted.

Marshal Bazain, in taking command of the Imperial Guard, issued a very energetic order of the day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 21.—Mr. Gladstone, first Lord of the Treasury, has written a letter to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association, on the subject of the course of the Government towards the imprisoned Fenians. He says the members of the Government have carefully considered the many memorials for the release of political prisoners which have been presented from time to time, and have come to the conclusion that such release would be contrary to their duty as guardians of the public security and peace.

The rumors that the Emperor of Austria and Victor Emanuel, of Italy, will soon have an interview, are increasing.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Mail advices from Rio Janeiro, are to the 23d of September. Lopez is known to have secured another strong position in the mountains and the end of the war is as far off as ever.

The Allied Provisional Government at Asuncion is a great success, and it is estimated that Brazil has expended four times her annual revenue.

Some excitement was created in Buenos Ayres by President Sarmiento's veto of the intervention bill, the veto being comparatively unknown in the politics of that country.

ROME.

ROME, October 21.—Ninety-six recruits for the Papal army arrived from Canada yesterday.

The Ex-King and Queen of Naples have arrived in this city.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, October 21.—The Crown Prince of Prussia has arrived here, and is well received by the Emperor. Peace now seems to be assured between Prussia and Austria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON—*Evening*—October 21.—Consols for money 93¾; account 93¾@93⅞; 5-20 bonds at London 62¾ 81⅞, 65s 81¾; 67s 85¼, 10-40 76½; Erie 43¾, Illinois 93, Atlantic and Great Western 25½. Stocks easier.

FRANKFORT, October 21.—Bonds steady at 87¾.

PARIS, October 21.—Bourse firm; rentes 71f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, October 21.—Cotton lower and quiet; middling uplands 12, Orleans 12¼; sales 8000 bbls. California White Wheat 10s 9d, Winter 9s 9d, Red Western No. 2 9s 6d, Western Flour 24s 6d. Corn—mixed, 25s 6d. Oats 3s 3d. Peas 44s 6d. Pork 110. Beef 86. Lard 71. Cheese 67. Bacon 65s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d.

LONDON, October 21.—Tallow 47s.@ 47s. 3d. Linseed Oil: 29 pounds 10s. Sugar on spot 35s. 9d. Clover Seed 40s. Calcutta Linseed 61s. 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp firm. Cotton at Havre unchanged. Specie in the Bank of England decreased £292,000 during the week.

LOUISVILLE.

Closing Proceedings of the American Christian Missionary Society Convention—Meeting of the Grand Masonic Lodge Adjourned—Gen. Grant to Visit Louisville.

(By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—The American Christian Missionary Society Convention concluded its labor to-day. The report of the Committee of Twenty, after a long discussion, was adopted, with but one dissenting vote. The Committee on Foreign Missions reported against inaugurating any new foreign missions, but recommended the continuance of the Jamaica mission and the employment of Evangelists therefor. The report was concurred in. The Convention then agreed to hold its next annual meeting at Indianapolis. The number of delegates in attendance was about six hundred. The following report from the Committee on nominations was concurred in:

President, R. M. Bishop, Ohio; Vice Presidents, Isaac Errett, Ohio; W. K. Pendleton, W. Va; R. Milligan, Tenn.; Corresponding Secretary, Munnell, Ky. Recording Secretaries, W. B. Ebert and Jacob Burnett, Ohio. Treasurer, W. S. Dickinson, Ohio. Auditor, R. W. Fasson, Ohio. Managers, J. Shockleford, Benj. Franklin, Alex. Proctor, Mo., M. Hughes, Ills., Jas. Challon, Ia., G. W. Able, Virginia, G. W. N. Yost, Pennsylvania, W. H. Hobson, Kentucky; Wm. Roe, Michigan; J. W. McGarvey, Kentucky, W. A. Belding, New York; P. Blackmar, Indiana, Massachusetts; J. S. Lamorge, Indiana; R. W. Moffat, C. H. Gould, G. D. Garvin, W. T. Moon, W. H. Sloan, Melvin McKee, Ohio; James Fisher, Kentucky; James Magill, Ohio; H. B. Wiles, W. H. Lope, Kentucky.

The Masonic Grand Lodge adjourned at noon to-day. The session has been marked for harmony and good feeling among all the members; for the extraordinary large attendance, and the exposition with which the work of the Lodge was conducted.

A telegram was received to-day by Gen. Markland, from Washington, that President Grant and General Sherman will be present at the army union of the Army of the Tennessee, which takes place in Louisville on the 17th and 18th of November.

—The N. Y. *Herald* states that there are rumors in Washington of a decided Senatorial opposition to confirming Robeson as Secretary of the Navy. It is held that Pennsylvania deserves a place in the Cabinet, and New Jersey does not. Senator Drake, of Missouri, who aspires to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs, is personally opposed to Porter, and as a consequence to Robeson.

NEW YORK CITY.

Suit for Libel—Honest Canal Management — Prominent New Yorkers Indicted for Conspiracy—Conventions in Session—Movements of Father Hyacinth—Lincoln Monument Unveiled—The Erie Difficulty not Settled—A Bond Robber Escapes from Prison—Heavy Damages—Repentant Counterfeiter.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

N. D. Morgan, President of the North American Life Insurance Company, has sued Messrs. Sutton, Bowne & Co., as publishers of the *Albion Press*, for libel, and lays his damages at $50,000. The article to which exception is taken appeared in the October number of that paper, and criticises the peculiar plan of registering life policies of Mr. Morgan's Company.

A convention of influential merchants from various portions of the State, who are interested in honest canal management, met here yesterday and formed an organization. A plan was adopted which has in view the improvement of the canal system, with checks upon swindlers, thieves, contractors, and the ring generally.

Hon. John V. Farwell, of Chicago, has made the nine Bishops of the Methodist Church, and also himself, life members of the Evangelical Advertising Association.

The steamer Deutchland, for Bremen, took out $60,000 gold.

The *Daily News* says Jay Gould was before the Grand Jury this morning, and questioned regarding the recent gold corner. As a result of his testimony, General Butterfield, Sub-Treasurer, and A. Corbin, brother-in-law of President Grant, together with others, have been indicted for conspiracy.

The Council of Evangelical Clergymen met again to-day. Among those present were Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; Rev. Drs. Matthews, Crosby, Prime, and De Witt. An organization was effected with Bishop McIlvaine as President Letters of sympathy and encouragement were read from Chief Justice Chase, President Woolsey, of Yale College, and others. Various addresses were made bearing upon the subject of unity among the churches.

Marshal Barlow has ordered the U. S. cutter to have surveillance over the steam yacht Anna, now lying in Erie basin, owing to suspicions that she was being fitted out for a warlike expedition.

The Erie difficulty is not fully adjusted, and the men have not resumed work yet.

Father Hyacinthe remains very quiet. He passes much of his time in quiet meditation and study. He is in receipt of numerous letters from all parts of the country, which he makes a point of answering. At noon he received a visit from two old European friends, resident here. Subsequently with a companion he went out for a walk, passing up Broadway and promenading on Fifth avenue. He strenuously objects to the public reception which, it is rumored, the Boston clergymen will again urge upon him.

King, the bond robber, who stole $232,000 from the office of Chamberling & Pine, and was sentenced to Sing Sing for four years, has escaped from prison and is now in this city.

The American Bible Union closed its anniversary meeting this evening, after a two days session.

The Lincoln monument, which has been completed under the direction of the War Fund Committee, was unveiled and exposed to public view for the first time this afternoon at Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Five of the Spanish gunboats left Mystic, Connecticut, for this city, yesterday, under convoy of a Revenue cutter. Five more will be brought here next week, and the last five in about three week.

Col. Wheeler, of the United States Detective Service, to-day received by express a package containing $8,000 in well executed counterfeit twenty-five cent stamps. The package was accompanied by a letter signed H., stating the sender had resolved to give up the counterfeiting business and requesting the detectives to relinquish their pursuit of him.

In the Superior Court of New York Philo Johnson to-day recovered $20,000 damages of the Hudson River Railroad, for libegal over charge of fare for one year, during which he made five hundred and forty trips over the road.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dismissal of Policemen—Trial for Attempted Assassination.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—Mayor Fox has recommended the disuissing of police officers, and nineteen men were dismissed to-day.

The trial of Morrow and Dougherty, charged with the attempted assassination of revenue officer Brooks, commenced this morning before Judge Ludlow. Nell McLaughlin was placed on the stand as a witness for the prosecution. He swore positively that he had seen the prisoners in Dougherty until he met them in New York. He drove the carriage and was hired to do so by two men whom he did not know.

Subsequently Mayor Fox testified that McLaughlin on two occasions before him made sworn statements that he was hired to drive the carriage by Morrow and Dougherty, and also detailed the whole proceedings of September 6th.

McLaughlin will hereafter be tried for perjury.

In the course of the trial to day other witnesses identified Morrow and Daugherty as being about Keenan's store just before the shooting and on the previous day.

Two important witnesses for the prosecution, who were in court this morning, mysteriously disappeared this afternoon and cannot be found. It is feared they have been made away with by the whiskey dealers.

The direction of the testimony to-day was towards showing that Mr. Brooks had been followed by men who wished to take his life for some two weeks previous to September 6th.

A meeting of the clerks of the various railroad companies throughout the United States, was held to-day in pursuance to a call made by R. D. Keene, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, for the purpose of forming a Railroad Mutual Insurance Association. A Constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected. The Convention meets in Chicago in April next. A large number of the principal roads in the country were represented.

BOSTON.

Republican Convention Speech of Senator Wilson—Workingmen in Council.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, October 21.—The Seventh District Republican Convention met at Concord to-day and organized by chosing Henry Wilson to preside. Senator Wilson expressed his gratitude for the mark of approbation conferred on him. He found there was a deep interest here today, but trusted all would act with moderation and harmony. He presumed that they expected no local interest, but a great and liberty-loving party, with a record far nobler than that of any other in America—that we had Grant for our President, and that he was conducting his administration on a far higher plan than any since John Quincy Adams.

On the second ballot Geo. M. Brooks was nominated as a candidate for Congress to fill a vacancy caused by Mr. Boutwell's resignation, and his nomination was made unanimous.

A Convention of Workingmen convened in Faneul Hall to-day. Resolutions were presented against the centralization of wealth and power as repressing the development of the masses; claiming equal wages for men and women, where the work performed is equal in quality and quantity; endorsing the labor reform movements, and protesting against long hours of labor in factories; and the overworking of children of tender age. The Convention, during the day, was thinly attended.

There was an evening session of the Working Women in Faneul Hall, and the Convention will continue throughout to-morrow. It was slimly attended to-night. To-morrow Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. Livermore, of Chicago, are expected to address the Convention.

ST. LOUIS.

National Capital Convention—Preamble and Resolutions Adopted.

(By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—The National Capital Convention was engaged all morning in discussing a lengthy series of resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions.

This afternoon, the delegates visited the suburbs and all places of note in the city, and held another session at night.

The following are the resolutions reported at the Capital Convention by Joseph Medill, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The present site of the National Capital was selected as the most central point when the people of the Republic, only a few millions in numbers, inhabited a narrow strip of country along the Atlantic Coast; and

WHEREAS, The population of this Republic has increased thirteen-fold since then, and spread over a vast continent, of which the States in existence when the seat of Government was located formed only, the eastern edge. And whereas, the present location of the national capital is notoriously inconvenient in times of peace, as the darkest pages of our national history demonstrate; in times of war or domestic turbulence is so dangerously exposed as to require vast armaments and untold millions of money for its special defense. And whereas, all the reasons which caused the location of the seat of government where it now is, have, by the enormous development of the country and a corresponding change in the wants of the people, become utterly obsolete. Therefore:

Resolved, That it is absurd to suppose that the handfull of inhabitants in 1789, just emerging from Colonial passalage, before steamboats, railways, telegraphs, or power presses were dreamed of, or a mile of turnpike or canal constructed, possessed the authority, or desired to exercise the power of fixing the site of the Capital forever on the banks of the Potomac, against the will and interests of the hundreds of millions who might come after them.

Resolved, That the people have endured the present illy located capitol for three quarters of a century, patiently waiting for the vast territory of the Union to be peopled, and organized into States, around the centre of population, area and wealth could be determined, when a permanent place of residence for the Government could be selected. That time has come—all sectional issues are settled—all dangerous domestic variances are disposed of—a new era has been entered upon, a new departure taken.

Resolved, That in the language of James Madison, in the Congress of 1789, an equal attention to the rights of the community is the basis of republics; if we consider the effects of legislative power on the aggregate community, we must feel equal inducements to look to the general welfare, in the proper location of government. This equal attention has not been and cannot be given to the interests and rights of the people, so long as the Capitol is located in an inconvenient section of the Union.

Resolved, That the vast and fertile regions, known as the Mississippi Valley, must for all time be the seat of empire of this continent, and exert the controlling influence in the nation, because it is homogenous in its interests and too powerful ever to permit the outlying States to sever their connection with it. And that this great valley will always be the surplus food producing portion of the continent, and the great market for fine fabrics and tropical productions of other sections of the Republic; this immense basin must have numerous outlets for its products, and swift communication by water and rail with the seaboard for the egress of its products and ingress of its exchanges. Therefore, whatever policy the Government may pursue that tends to multiply, improve or enlarge those arteries of commerce, must result in common advantage to the whole Union—to the seaboard States equally with those of the centre.

Resolved, That the natural, convenient and tropical position for the Capital of the Republic is in the heart of this valley, where the center of population, wealth and power is irresistably gravitating; where the Government, surrounded by numerous millions of brave and loyal freemen, would be forever safe against foreign foes or sectional seditions, and where it would need neither armaments nor standing armies for its protection.

Resolved, That while advocating the removal of the seat of Government to the Mississippi Valley, we do not mean to serve any particular locality, but that we urge Congress to appoint a commission for the purpose of selecting a convenient site for the National Capital in the great Valley of the Mississippi.

Resolved, That in urging the removal of the National capital from its present inconvenient, out-of-the-way and exposed locality on the Atlantic border of the Union, we are in earnest, and that we shall not cease our efforts until that end is accomplished, firmly believing that the absolute necessity of the removal will become more apparent every day, and the majority of the American people will rise to a just estimate of their interests and convenience to be disregarded.

Resolved, That the removal of the Nation Capital being only a question of time, we emphatically oppose and condemn all expenditures hereafter for this end, of the old Government building, and the erection of new ones at the present seat of the National Government, as a useless and wanton waste of the property of the people.

The following resolution offered by Hon. Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, after discussion, was tabled:

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend and request all Congressional nominating Conventions in the various States to incorporate in their platforms a demand for the removal of the National Capital to a more central and convenient locality.

The Convention appointed a National Executive Committee of one from each State and Territory represented in that body, who will issue an address to the people of the Republic.

Governor Saunders, of Nebraska, and Hon. James S. Rollins, of Missouri, made speeches, setting forth the necessities for the removal of the Capital to the Mississippi Valley, after which the Convention adjourned.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Railroad Conductor's National Convention—Officers Elected—Excursion to Louisville—Adjourned to meet in Philadelphia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, October 21.—The Convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—James Marshall, of the New York and Harlem R. R. Vice President—Samuel Titus, of the New York Central R. R. Secretary and Treasurer—Henry C. Farmer. Executive Committee—John W. Moore, of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., J. N. Horner, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R. R., N. H. Wood, of the Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central.

The Convention voted to start on an excursion to Louisville at eleven o'clock to-night via Cincinnati, by L. M. R. R. & C. I., and return by Jeffersonville R. R. route.

A ballot was held to determine where the next Convention shall be held with the following result: Philadelphia 60, Chicago 22, Baltimore 20, Boston 5, Detroit 5, Cairo 5, Salt Lake City 1, St. Louis 1. The Convention then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday of October, 1870.

The conddctors have postponed the time of starting for Louisville till six o'clock to-morrow morning.

Walstein Fallery, proprietor of the Neil House, gave a magnificent banquet to-night to the conductors and their wives and the representatives of the press. After supper, Mr. W. S. Sears, of the Michigan Southern Railroad, on behalf of the members of the Conductors' Convention, made a handsome presentation speech to Mrs. Marshall, wife of the President, and handed her a package containing $500 in greenbacks. Mrs. Marshall acknowledged the compliment in a neat little speech.

WISCONSIN.

The River Improvement Convention—Resolutions Adopted, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Oct. 20.—The call for a River Improvement Convention at Portage City, Oct. 20th, was responded to by a large attendance of delegates from most of the counties of central Wisconsin, by Gov. Merrill and delegates from Illinois and Gov. Marshall and associates from Minnesota, with others from other districts in and out of the State, numbering together about six hundred delegates.

The Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of George Merrill, of Iowa, permanent President; Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and others, Vice Presidents, with several Secretaries.

The proceedings were characterized by considerable enthusiasm, and the Convention is considered, in the ability of its members, one of the most able that ever assembled for any similar purpose in the West.

The citizens of Portage City prepared for and entertained the delegates with creditable liberality. The Convention, after disposing of its business satisfactorily, adjourned, subject to the call of its officers.

The following are the most important of the resolutions adopted;

Resolved, That a water route by which the steamboats of the Mississippi river can run to the harbors and unload into the vessels of the great lakes, is a great necessity.

Resolved, That as it has been shown by the Government surveys that such a route can be made through the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, the original policy of our Government to make them public highways shall be carried out. It shall steadfastly pledged itself to do this when it kept the control of these streams by the act which admitted Wisconsin as a State into the Union.

Resolved, That as the surveys by the General Government show that the cost of making the Mississippi river and the great lakes by a steamboat channel, will not greatly exceed four millions of dollars, which is not as much as the saving such route would make in each year in the carrying of the trade of the Northwest. It would be a great injustice and a gross wrong to put off this great work.

Resolved, That as the Erie Canal, with its contracted channel, its numerous and small locks, the slow movement of the boats with horse power, which cannot be driven with less than twenty-four hours, has, with these great drawbacks, kept down freight charges, it is therefore clear that a river route with a few large locks which can be navigated by steamboats moving one hundred and fifty miles in twenty-four hours, would protect the Northwestern States from unmeasurable charges or dangerous conditions.

Resolved, That the great and important commerce of the Erie Canal, in the face of the greatest competition in our country, shows that water routes are demanded. Without them the values of many coarse productions are lost, as they cannot be carried to market otherwise. Railroads, by giving activity to the business of the country—by filling it with population—have made water routes necessary to meet the varied commercial wants of a great and prosperous community.

Resolved, That the want of the Northwest is cheap transportation; that this can only be secured by a water route, which all large or light draft to use with their own vessels upon equal terms, thus giving the public the benefits of free competition.

Tennessee Legislature—No Election for U. S. Senator.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, October 21.—The convention of the Legislature voted four times to day. Last vete: For Johnson, 48; Etheridge, 31; scattering, 24. Johnson wanted four votes to elect him.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

U. P. Synod of Pittsburgh.

THIRD DAYs' PROCEEDINGS.

MORNING SESSION.

Synod met at 9 o'clock and was opened with prayer by the Moderator. Roll called and Minutes read and approved.

Engaged in devotional exercises for half an hour, after which the business was resumed.

Rev. T. H. Hanna, Treasurer of Synod, read his report for the last year. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The reports of Financial Agents of different Presbyteries were read and similarly referred.

Committees on the records of Presbyteries presented their reports. They set forth that the minutes are neatly and accurately kept. Reports adopted.

The Committee on Narrative and State of Religion presented their report. The state of religion in the bounds of the Synod is encouraging. Peace and harmony generally prevail. Sabbath schools and prayer meetings are organized in all or nearly all the congregations. The congregation of Stewart's Station was organized January 4th, 1869, by the Presbytery of Westmoreland. Two new houses of worship were erected in the Presbytery of Big Spring and one in the Presbytery of Westmoreland. There have been seven ordinations and installations during the year, and five licensures. Four ministers were removed by death, Revs. James G. Rankin, G. W. Gowdy, R. C. Welch, and Hugh W. Boyd, a probationer under the care of the Presbytery of Chartiers.

The Board of Church Extension presented their report. It represented that throughout the country there are numerous openings for new organizations, especially in the northwest. It was referred to the Committee on the Boards of the Church.

Resumed the consideration of the complaint of the session of Mt. Pleasant against the Presbytery of Chartiers.

Rev. Mr. Purdy thought that as nothing had been proved against Mr. Cockins, the Presbytery was competent to grant the certificate.

Rev. R. H. Boyd moved that the whole matter be referred back to the Presbytery with instructions. Not seconded.

It was moved that the parties have leave to answer any questions that may be propounded.

Rev. D. W. Collins moved that the complaint be sustained. The first question in this case is, in what form did the Presbytery receive the case from the session? The Session were willing the Presbytery should take the case out of their hands, and the Presbytery did so. Any member of the Session could have gone before the Presbytery and preferred charges against Cockins. If they believed his character was injuring the church they were *bound* to do it. After waiting three months the Presbytery declared he was in good standing, and the Session come to Synod and ask a declaration that he is not in good standing. He believed Synod should say that there is no ground of complaint against the Presbytery. The only objection of the session is against granting the certificate. This and nothing more. As to the power of the Presbytery to grant a certificate to Mr. Cockins, it was his opinion they had the right to grant it. Sessions may not always do their duty. If they do not, the Presbytery has a right to see that all members in good standing receive certificates when they demand them. It is essential before Mr. Cockins asked the Session for a certificate or not. He did not go into the merits of the case, but he believed Presbytery had just cause which they ought to have found, and the complaint is sustained it reverses a decision of some kind or other, and the case must be thrown back somewhere.

Rev. D. Blair cordially agreed with the remarks of the previous speaker. That the session of Mt. Pleasant acted according to the Book of Discipline laid down by Jesus Christ. They had not gone to Mr. Cockins privately and talked the matter over as they should have done. The Presbytery should be sustained.

Dr. Kerr had nothing but esteem and good will for the parties in this case, and if he voted with the view of pleasing men he would find himself in a great dilemma. He hoped to give no offence to either party, but to act in accordance with his convictions of duty. The complaint is that the Presbytery did not try the case. But the Presbytery says the libel was not perfect—the member of the Mt. Pleasant session who was present refusing to perfect it. Till this day the name of the accuser has not been given. The Book says it may be withheld for prudential reasons, but he did not like that. He believed the Presbytery did right in excising the libel. As to the granting of the certificate, Presbytery was competent to do it.

Dr. Easton asked for information, where did the libel originate? Was it framed on *fama clamosa*?

The Moderator said he could not answer.

Rev. J. C. Campbell would like to have the matter divided, an expression on the law question, and on the fact. He would like Synod to say whether the Presbytery had a right to grant the certificate.

Rev. Mr. Mcarthur believed that the session was responsible for the libel. For the honor of Mr. Cockins he should have demanded a trial, but he supposed the session might not, being interested, give a judicious decision. The Presbytery might have taken another course.

Rev. J. R. Reed wanted to know whether the question was, sustain or not sustain.

The Moderator said the question before the house was that the complaint be sustained.

Rev. D. W. Carson believed the session had cut themselves out by consenting to let the Presbytery take the case out of their hands. They should have taken an appeal from the decision of the Presbytery. He was thankful to say he believed that so far as his knowledge of fact is concerned the complaint should be dismissed.

Dr. D. R. Kerr, Editor of the *United Presbyterian*, said the Presbytery had a right to grant a certificate. In granting the certificate the Presbytery relieved the session from the performance of an unpleasant duty.

Rev. J. M. Adair believed the Presbytery had a right to grant the certificate.

A division of the question was called for.

Rev. W. J. Reid did not see how the question could be divided as it wassimply, "That the complaint be sustained."

Rev. J. C. Campbell moved as an amendment that the question as to the fact be dismissed and the complaint as to law be sustained.

Dr. Easton moved that the complaint be sustained in so far as Presbytery assumed the rights of the session.

The Moderator decided that there was no amendment before the house.

Dr. Easton believed there were two amendments offered.

The Moderator stated that there was no amendment on the table.

Rev. J. C. Campbell and Dr. Easton offered the following amendment.

That the complaint be sustained so far as the Presbytery assumed the right of session to give a certificate to Mr. Cockins. Lost.

The question was then put, shall the complaint be sustained?

It was decided in the negative.

By this action the course of the Presbytery was endorsed.

The certificate of Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., as a delegate from the Old School Synod of Pittsburgh was read, and it was made the order of the day to hear the delegate at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The report of the Committee on the Theological Seminary was read. It recommended a change in the by-laws controlling the Board of Superintendents, and energetic efforts for the completion of the Endowment Fund.

Dr. Gracey believed they might soon close up the Seminary if the people did not respond more liberally to its support. He thought as he crops had been good, this would be a favorable opportunity to prosecute the work of endowment. It was a shame that the Professors did not receive their salaries regularly. We owed it to them and faithfully discharged their duties.

Pending the consideration of the report on the Seminary, Synod adjourned to meet at two o'clock, Rev. Dr. McElwee concluding by prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Synod met at two o'clock and was opened with prayer by the Moderator. Minutes read and approved.

The Committee on the Boards of the Church presented their report. Ministers were urged to preach a sermon on the fourth Sabbath of November on the duty of the people to sustain the Boards of the Church. The people were earnestly requested to contribute quarterly to the different boards; and Presbyteries were directed to devise some plan by which this recommendation may be carried into executing by the congregations under their care. The attention of the Board of Church Extension was directed to the matter of erecting houses of worship in Kansas City and San Francisco.

After some amendments the report was adopted.

Took up the unfinished business, the consideration of the report on the Theological Seminary. After being amended the report was adopted.

Proceeded to ballot for three Directors of the Theological Seminary. The following nominations were made: Dr. Gracey, Rev. D. W. Carson, William Hall, Esq., Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, Rev. W. L. Fulton; Mr. Mark Robb, Dr. McElwee, and Rev. Samuel Taggart.

Dr. Brown and Rev. Oliver Katz were appointed tellers.

On the first ballot Dr. Gracey, Rev. D. W. Carson and William Hall, Esq., were elected.

Proceeded to the order of the day, the hearing of Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., as delegate from the Synod of Pittsburgh, in connection with the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Wilson ascended the platform and was introduced by the Moderator. He had great pleasure in assuring Synod that it was sincere and cordial, and not a mere empty ceremony, when he expressed the cordial greeting and Christian salutations of the Synod he represented. The language meant more than it expressed. The United Presbyterian Church stood in the closest relation to the Church with which he was connected.

In his own Synod God had blessed the preaching of the word of life. As to the church at large, the union between the two bodies that had been separated for thirty years will be consummated next month. They will then enter on a new era. And it would afford him great gratification if the Synod would also flow into the union. But if not organically one let them live together in fraternal confidence. Presbyterianism should be made distinct and announced. If Protestantism has been a failure, where has it been? Not in Scotland, in the North of Ireland, nor in the United States. It never can be a failure where there is a sound Presbyterianism. It is the purest form of the reformation. On this platform it has not, is not, and never can be a failure. These doctrines must be made aggressive. If Presbyterianism is good for Scotland and Ireland, it is good for India, China

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 54 AND 56 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1869.

THE Somerset *Whig* states the official majority to be 17 for SCULL (Rep.) for the Senate in that district. A sham certificate has been given, by five of the return officers, to his opponent, who wants his expenses paid for a brief visit to Harrisburg in January.

THE Governors of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota met, yesterday, at Porta City, with a convention of delegates fe the three States generally, to and means for the opening of thanks to Wisconsin Ship Canal fro is entirely the Mississippi. The expense. practicable, at a m

ection in Tennessee

THE Senatorship, at last accounts, hangs fire. As short of a triumph, five was clev is not likely to secure. If of whi be ultimately elected, his succ ill be fairly attributable to the lack a really strong and acceptable candidate for the combined opposition.

WE cordially endorse the sentiments in the annexed paragraph from one of the journals of this State:

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has done noble service during the campaign, just ended. It has been edited with great vigor, and if it will now keep a sharp lookout for the different schemes that will be organized to get the cash out of the State Treasurer, in one way or another, it will put the Republican party under a life debt of gratitude. Economy must now be the word of the National, State and city authorities.

THE steadily continued reduction of the public debt, for the present and at least five ensuing months, is anticipated at Washington. With peace at home and abroad, and with a reasonable degree of popular prosperity, our national debt, at the close of the present Administration, March 4, 1873, is not likely to exceed $1,800,000,000—a reduction of more than one-fourth of its immense volume during one single term of a Republican President.

THE third volume of Lossing's "Pictorial History of the Civil War," for which we thank the publisher (T. Belknap, Hartford,) sustains the enmcolums with which some days since we welcomed the entire volumes. The large design with which this work was undertaken has been realized in the final consummation. To its last pages, and even in the copious and carefully arranged index at the end of Vol. III, this History is a triumph for its publishers, and adds fresh lays to the literary crown which its author has won and worn from other fields of labor.

AN AMENDE is due to the Pittsburgh *Post*. Reprinting its article of Tuesday last upon the impolicy of the Packer nomination, a portion of its language was quoted thus in our columns:—"It must be clear to those who honestly advocated the claims of Mr. Packer, on geographical, financial, *honor*, or any any other grounds," &c. The word italicised by the *Post*, and which it now properly excepts to, was an interpolation for which our own printers and proofreaders must be responsible. The *Post* will accept our assurance that it was an inadvertence, which is annoying to us quite as much as to our neighbors.

SPAIN pledges to the insurgent Cubans, laying down their arms and submitting to her legitimate authority, an absolute civil and political equality with the people of the mother country, and to the world the immediate abolition of slavery. What conditions more parental in their humanity and magnanimous in their liberality were ever before offered by a government to its revolted subjects? Civilization everywhere is interested for their acceptance, since in the face of the protestations of Cuban representatives in this country, there is otherwise but little hope for the speedy extinction of an infamous social institution in the "Gem of the Antilles."

THE POPULAR experience, with what has been called the "Crawford County System" of nominating candidates for office, has not been a favorable one. Adopted in Harrisburg, its nominees have, with but few exceptions, been found steadily falling behind the rest of the ticket. The *Telegraph* very justly remarks that "the same result has followed the adoption of the system in every county of the State where the Republicans are generally in the majority." The "system" has beaten us in the Huntingdon district, lost us 300 from our proper majority in Bradford, 600 in Warren, 500 in Venango, cut down largely in Crawford and shrivelled Butler steadily down from its 600 of old times, to a lean 200 now. The "system" may be all right in itself, but its application has been uniformly disastrous.

AN address from the German Republican Committee, of New York, says:

The Republican party has proven itself to be a truly national party, by nominating an adopted citizen for Secretary of State. Is sought to reward merit wherever found, and did so without regard to place of birth. The Democratic Convtion on the other hand, has not deemed it necessary to place on their ticket a representative of that element. Considering the fact that the German Democrats have always worked with great zeal for their party, the action of their Convention appears ungrateful and reckless in the extreme. The Germans, in the eyes of these demagogues, are only fit to vote, but not to participate in the Government. The Republican party has signally recognized the full equality of their German members by placing General Franz Sigel at the head of their ticket. It has been faithful to its noble mission; fearlessly unfurling the banner of liberty and equality of all citizens. No German can and will refuse the n his vote who claims the freedom of all others as well as his own.

WE PRINT a card, from the counsel associated with Attorney General Brewster, presenting their view of the professional and official propriety of that gentleman's engagement, in the interests of a private client, in the Credit Mobilier suits, and of his recourse to the writ of *quo warranto*, upon which the GAZETTE lately commented. The only point of importance made in the "statement" of Messrs. Hirst and Crawford, is that the Attorney General and the financial officers of the Commonwealth do not take the same view, of the proper effect of his semi official action in behalf of his clients. It is admitted that he confesses and avoids the objection thus made to his disregard of official duties. Would it not have been more seemly, as well as more for the interests of the State Treasury, if the Attorney General, in a doubtful and disputed contingency like this, were to accept his public obligations as paramount, to recognize the indelicacy of even an apparent conflict of interests, and to decline that line of professional engagements which subjects him naturally to those imputations upon his official fidelity? When he finds himself clearly at issue, in this affair, with the other officials of the Commonwealth, how long should an Attorney General attempt to retain both his place and the private employment which is found so prejudicial to its higher obligations?

We are unable to see that the suggestion of these counsel—that the Attorney General's action will result in a much larger profit to the Treasury—by ensuring a forfeiture of the charter and consequently the confiscation of "the entire property of the corporation"—than by the enforcement of a smaller claim for taxes is anything more than a mere lawyer' fetch. The claim for taxes—upon our basis agreed by the corporation wn of State officers—is for a half ty," condollars, while its "enture prepting propfiscated according to th probably is not, osition, may not be, e of that sum, beworth a hundred itself, which, recalled, yond the franc nothing to the Commonwould be w wealth. ment of the counsel is incurabl They should amend it forthly or concede the case.

JURY-MADE LAW.

Two nights without sleep, and still at work past midnight on the third! We may be sure that the unfortunate Griffin, engineer of the freight train which, moving too soon out of its switch, caused the shocking disaster at Mast Hope, on the Erie Road, some three months since, was not doing this overwork from choice. No sane man would risk his own life willingly, for the limited daily wages of a railway locomotive driver, for three sleepless days and nights together. Griffin was thus on duty because his superiors exacted the sacrifice, and he preferred to carry obedience to the last possible stretch of his own physical capacity. But he over-estimated his own powers of endurance, and in the lethargy which crept over his senses in a brief hour of delay at the fatal switch, his ears, more asleep than awake, confounded the passing signals, and his hand moved the levers which gave motion to his train.

These facts were clearly established before the Pennsylvania jury which tried him for his life. The other facts which, under ordinary circumstances, would have fixed his homicidal guilt, were also established with the same clearness. And it does not surprise us to hear that the jury acquitted him as not being morally culpable in the premises. The statute was bad against him, but the jury regarded the absence of a guilty purpose, and even of a criminally culpable consciousness, in the peculiar mental and physical condition of the accused, as entitling him to his discharge from the prosecution.

Martial law condemns the sentinel who slumbers at his post, no matter upon what plea he is defended. That is equally the spirit of our civil statute under which Griffin was arraigned. Constructively guilty, but morally innocent of the murders which his error occasioned, the statute inexorably demands its penalties, and twelve jurors upon their oaths conscientiously nullify the enactment.

We have in this case one more proof that it is only the civil law which is always inflexibly administered by its servants. The criminal code, which upon the face of things should be even more rigorously precise in its specifications and uncompromising in their application, has two practical interpretations—the Court which faithfully defines it, and the jury whose condemnation may be reversed, but whose acquittance admits of no revision whatever. It is this jury made law—the unwritten code of the emotions, the sympathies, or prejudices, often, but not always, the expression of an abstract sense of the purest justice in the human heart, which has come to be recognized, wherever the English language is spoken, even in England as well as on this side of the Atlantic, as the paramount body of the criminal law.

Shall we regard the statutes as imperfect, which, without this overruling interpretation, would work a moral injustice, perhaps taking the innocent life of some man, like this Griffin, the unwilling instrument to bring about some shocking disaster to the lives of his fellow-creatures? Shall we deny the validity of such jury-made law, ignore the long accepted maxim of Anglo-Saxon justice, which forbids the second arraignment of a culprit once discharged, and thus expunge from our juridical experience, the irreversible right of juries to acquit the prisoner whose life has been forfeited to the letter, sometimes to the spirit of the written law, but in whose guiltless ability to meet the scrutiny of the Final Judge of all things human, the untutored and uncorrupted teachings of the human heart lead his twelve peers and judges to testify their absolute faith?

With the question of how often in cases like this of Griffin, the jury may go wrong in listening to their own moral convictions, rather than to the rigid expositions of the law which they receive from the bench, is involved the other question of the expediency of permitting that latitude of judgment at all. Martial law is framed to secure the safety of great armies, whose surprise and defeat might have results of almost boundless magnitude. A sleeping sentinel on his post might ruin a republic or overthrow an empire. Should a mere statute of the criminal law exact the same inflexible responsibility for any result from any similar personal delinquency? Thousands of lives may be lost in the one case, and in the other, especially in railway experience, hundreds might be sacrificed—all by the physical weakness of a single individual. The soldier, whether in the face of battle or upon the midnight sentinel's weary round, has always his life in his hand or commits it to the keeping of his comrades and superior officers. But the civilian knows nothing of such undertakings. He lives in the institutions of society and under the peaceful protection of all its laws. Griffin was conscious of no responsibilities except such as are recognized by the clear intelligence of every citizen following his daily lawful avocations. He must not purposely trespass upon the safety or the comfort of his neighbor, either in person or property. And twelve men, hearing all the witnesses and in view of all the facts clearly proven by them, declared that it would have been but murder to take his life as the convicted murderer of the two or three score of human beings who perished in consequence of his infirmity. Certainly, this was jury-made law, and who expects that society will ever come altogether to preclude similar examples?

"LOUISA ALCOTT is to spend the winter in Italy." It is the intention of Mrs. John Smith, we believe, to stay where she is.

In this instance a paper with a reputation for being funny prefers to keep it up, even at the imminent risk of being supposed to be ignorant. Miss Alcott, though apparently unknown to the brilliant author of the above paragraph, is probably the most promising young authoress in America, and one who, while possessed of undoubted genius, originality and brilliancy, has not considered it necessary to assume cynicism, indecility, masculinity, or any of those other affectations which have so nearly rendered the mere suggestion of a woman who writes, offensive to the majority of old-fashioned people. During the past decade there has probably been no unheralded and unpuffed book, read by more people with more real pleasure, than Miss Alcott's charming "*Little Women*," and there are probably very few of those who read the book who will not feel gratified that the authoress, whom they have identified with its original and vivacious heroine, is at last to have her longing for a visit to Europe fulfilled.

TO LOVERS of the weed, it is becoming a matter of serious ons concerning the Government regulations are to cease, manufacture new "decisions" published. Each day few rules prescribed for the lished ion of all persons engaged in the manufacture of the noxious plant and it seems that every smallest scrap of the article has been branded, stamped, valued, bonded and put through other mysterious processes, to such an extent that we feel as if we were smoking the very brains and chewing at the vitals of the Internal Revenue Department. Of course the Government is only enforcing the laws in collecting its dues. We can see that these efforts are successful, and only wonder where they will stop. The Bureau can hardly do much more in the way of ruling and regulating the manufacturer, and the next step will reach the consumers. Shall we be assessed for the number of cigars we smoke, and fined for not making returns thereof; convicted for refilling an old pipe; forced to put our jar of fine cut in bond; forbidden to throw away the stump of a "doby" lest it may be used again; and visited by the U. S. Marshal for not putting a stamp on the last chew we borrowed? We wait and see.

GENIUS often runs in families as well as insanity, sometimes skipping over a few members, sometimes crowning them all. Of this the Patti family is one of the most remarkable illustrations. The father and mother were real artists, who sought a home in America before such talents as theirs could well be appreciated, but Mrs. Max Strackosh, one of their daughters became a favorite prima donna and a consummate actress, while Adelina created a further by her wonderful powers when she was yet a child of only eight years, for even then she gave promises of her future pre-eminence. Then Carlotta, the peer of either of her sisters, as a vocalist, has achieved fame and triumphs only inferior to those of Adelina. And now we begin to hear of the tardy fame of another of the same family—Carlo Patti—a brother of the famous trio of sisters, who has long lead a somewhat dissolute musical life in some of our Southern States, but has reformed, married and gone to Europe. Beginning his musical career anew in Goethenburg, in Sweden, he has created an enthusiasm unparalleled in that city, where the populace have dubbed him "General Patti." Thence he proceeded to Stockholm with like success. His initial career seems to promise that these are merely the first of a series of triumphs which may yet equal those of his sisters, illustrious in song.

"BULL RUN" RUSSELL is to represent the London *Times* at the opening of the Suez canal. What an immense number of events that man has witnessed? Of what countless crowds he has formed an atom! What lakes of ink and plains of paper he has married! What miles of rail and leagues of sea he has traveled! Whenever or wherever any affair of European importance is to transpire, thither he is sent by the *Times*, living at the odd times quietly in Paris, with a furnished house, and $20,000 a year, all for being "special correspondent" of the same journal. When he writes a book its contents usually warrant the repetition by the reader of that remark said to have been made by Baron Von Humboldt, when speaking of a certain renowned American, "He has traveled more and knows less than any other man I ever met."

FROM Utah we do not get all of the truth always. We have often heard that excepting their peculiar ideas on the subject of matrimony the Mormons are singularly moral and upright. How this impression got abroad cannot be explained, but a Gentile citizen of Salt Lake informs us that in all his experience he never saw so much iniquity as in the Mormon capital. The Gentile population is quiet and respectable, but drunkenness, libertinism, debauchery and disloyalty are almost universal among the Mormon men.

THE Greensburg *Herald* observes:

Governor GEARY was very strong with the masses of the people. Unfortunately they are merely *theoretical politicians*, and as such lack the practical knowledge and experience of making their voices and votes count in the aggregate. Indeed it is the want of just such effort necessary to mass and consolidate even the unity sentiment among the people, which is generally left to be done, and is done if done at all, by the practical men constantly in open and active contact with politicians of the opposite party—are omitted, their clear and decided views and good intentions amount to nothing. *Work* is to be done, and this work only achieves the victory at the ballot box. And let it be here known, that it was only the earnest, untiring and successful effort of some men who, may be called politicians, in laboring to harmonize discordant views and elements in some parts of the State—which were unhinged and embittered by just such guerrilla sheets as the *Commercial*—*that gained us the victory just achieved.*

A WASHINGTON dispatch says:

"The result of the election for United States Senator in Virginia is very general satisfaction at the choice of Lieutenant-Governor Lewis, whose ardent Unionism throughout the war never abated. Of Judge Johnston little is known, save that he was so far identified with the rebellion as to require a removal of his disabilities by Congress a year and a half ago, which was done. He will, therefore, be able to take the modified oath made and provided for in such cases. The general belief here is that the election of the latter is a conciliation of the extreme or Democratic element in the ranks of the so-called Walker Republican party, and that the result is the election of one Senator who will act uniformly with the Republicans, and of another who will act uniformly with the Democrats, and faithfully represent that portion of the Walker party which is bound to support the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

STATE ITEMS.

SNOW fell at Williamsport on Monday.

THE annual sessions of the Synod of the German Reformed Church in the United States, commenced at Danville on Wednesday, 20th.

Two prisoners, George D. Fields *alias* Brown, and Henry Timm, sentenced for terms of three and five years, escaped from the Penitentiary at Manch Chunk on Friday of last week.

A DASTARDLY attempt has been made to take the life of C. W. Kellar, Esq., treasurer of Erie county, by poison. On Monday last, (says the Erie *Dispatch*) about noon, Mr. K. met at the Court House, in Erie, a man whom he does not know except-by sight, who engaged in conversation with him, and the argument waxed warm, but after a while the disputants got down to a more friendly footing, and just before leaving the man asked him if he would like an apple. Mr. Kellar replied in the affirmative, when the man handed him one remarking, *"when you eat it you'll never want any other kind."* Mr. Keller laughed at the supposed joke, and put the apple in his pocket. He is treasurer of the South Erie Iron Works Company, and while at that place looking over the books, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, he recollected the apple, mentioned the circumstance of getting it, and pronounced it sweet, but after taking a couple of bites, said a part of it was extremely bitter, and burned his throat. He threw it into the coal scuttle, and it was thrown into the stove. At about 6 P. M., while at the supper table, he was suddenly taken very sick, and soon after was seized with convulsions. Eminent physicians were called in, who at once commenced treating him for poison. The convulsions lasted, at irregular intervals, all through the night, those about midnight being so violent that he was not expected to live two hours longer. His condition, however, had improved, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. The poison administered was strychnine.

THE latest suggestion from the enterprising ladies of the *Revolution* newspaper is the immediate establishment at eligible points of "Homes for Fallen Men." This idea has the merit of originality at least. These men, they say, do not desire to be bad. "They are led astray by a false curl, a little paint and powder, a pretty foot, a nicely rounded form, a wink of the eye, a smile, or the flutter of a handkerchief." From these temptations the "strong minded" desire to remove them. But will the "fallen men" accept their good offices? We fear not.

A NEW POEM BY TENNYSON.

The *Atlantic Magazine*, published by Messrs. Fields & Osgood, contains the following poem by the English Laureate:

THE MYSTIC.
BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Angels have talked with him, and showed him
Ye know him not: he was not one of you;
Ye saw not how his life was full of meaning for us;
Ye could not read the secret of his eyes;
The soul serene abstract yet sensitive had felt
The sacred presence; but the world had left
Albeit, his spirit and his secret heart
The stern exploration of converse-live.
The linked woes of many a fiery clime
Had partially, and casement and made free.
Always the thought he form him might and day,
Of war with, many colored circumstance,
The intermingle press rest serene,
Cold, passionless, as form, or sense, or sound,
Him shadows but unwaving prisoners.
Yet moving like a ghost amongst us all
And yet again, three shadows, fronting one,
Go forward, one respects it, three but one;
And yet again, and yet again more.
For the two are were not, but only seemed
One shadow in the light of a great light,
One self-x from servility or time,
The mighty countenance of p. rfect calm,
A seven-fold flame burning eyes.
For his the silent congregated hours,
Daughters of time, eternity tall, beneath
Whose feet stand all brows, with burning eyes
Looming a godlike smile the innocent light
Of the great youth, pierced through and through
with sil
Keen knowledge of low-embowed ids
Upon it, and ever and anon the cloud
Wide-winged oops, low hung, on either gate of life,
Rolls back, and on the inner Evil
Saw far on each side through the grated gates
Most pale and clear and lovely distances.
Sweet spirits of unfruitful brows, with homing eyes
Remaining from the body, and apart
Of Time, remaining by themselves, hath heard
Time flowing in the middle of the night,
And all things creeping to a day of doom.
How should the sons grow pure? They were not within
The narrower circle; he had well nigh reached
The last, which, with a ring out of white flame,
Fires round the head, and in the air
Hovering, and another of black hue,
Inscrutably and ingulfs all other lives.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Pan Handle will be double-tracked to Steubenville by spring.

A NUMBER of our exchanges record the "first snow of the season" on Monday last.

FIFTY thousand acres of land have been broken in Marshall county, Iowa, the past season.

IN Lasalle county, Ill., politics run high. They have there four tickets—Republican, Democratic, Workingmen's and Temperance.

ONE of the convicts who escaped from the Moundsville Penitentiary on Sunday was recaptured on Wednesday near Waynesburg, Pa.

THE Jefferson Worxs Company, of Steubenville, are not, as stated, going to erect an iron mill at Mingo. They intend, however, to put up blast furnaces.

THE Commissioner of the Internal Revenue holds that a lawyer having two distinct offices or places of business, must pay a special tax for each office or place at which he does business.

ANOTHER terrible kerosene accident has occurred. In Chicago, on Monday, a little child upset an oil lamp, which exploded, burning herself and father severely and her mother fatally.

IN Boston, where the annual deaths from 1788 to 1792, were nearly one in twenty-one of all persons living, they have been for the last twenty years only one in forty two; or one half as many.

THE Ohio eight per cent. interest law went into effect on the 1st inst. Eight per cent. may be taken if stated in writing. If the agreement is not in writing the old rate, six per cent., will rule.

OWING to the extremely low price of wheat, and a prospective scarcity of corn, says the Clarksville, Mo., *Herald*, many of the farmers of Pike and Lincoln counties have been feeding their wheat to stock instead of corn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE will vote on the question of establishing a State police on the 9th of November. The temperance people of the State are holding meetings, hoping to create a public sentiment in favor of such a force.

ON the 9th inst. John Hoker, of St. Joseph, Missouri, a Frenchman by birth, had a ball taken out of his thigh. He was wounded by the ball in our war with Mexico, in 1846, and had carried the missile twenty-three years.

THE late John Pierce, of Washington City, by his will bequeathed fourteen lots of ground in that city as a site for the erection of a foundling hospital, to be built by any association that may hereafter be incorporated by Congress.

THE State of Missouri has already paid, on account of criminal prosecutions which have been pending against the desperado Hildebrand, over two thousand dollars. The greater portion of this has been on cases which have been dismissed after standing for years.

AT East Liverpool, Ohio, Saturday night last, Wm. Devore, aged 27 years, residing at Smith's Ferry, Pa., was killed by a train on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. He was intoxicated and attempted to get on the cars while running at the rate of eighteen miles an hour.

AT a New Hampshire Teachers' Institute, last week, Prof. Crittenden, of New York, took strong ground against the premature development of the memorizing faculty, and affirmed his belief that "mental arithmetics" killed off more children than did any of the diseases of childhood.

IN the New York Supreme Court, this week, the novel feature was presented of a husband being indirectly accused for the theft of his wife's jewelry, which he had presented to her previous to their marriage. The suit was against a diamond broker, into whose possession it was alleged the gems came unlawfully.

DRY EARTH has recently been introduced as a deodorizer, and the result of the new process is reported to be perfectly effective. Among other illustrations, it is stated that at the meat preserving establishment, near Melbourne, Australia, where thirty thousand sheep are frequently slaughtered in one day, there is not the slightest smell in consequence of the use of dry earth as a deodorizing agent.

IT is said that none of the brown sandstone used so freely in New York is capable of resisting the action of rain and frost. Even in Trinity Church, confessedly built of the best sand, the work of disintegration has commenced. It is very common to see door steps, window caps and sources, which are flaking off along the lines of stratification. A hundred years hence these buildings will be in a sad state.

A CONVENTION of delegates of all ecclesiastical denominations in the United States began its sessions at New York on Monday. The object is to devise means to unite the churches and to extend the the gospel throughout the world. Among those taking part in the proceedings were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. S. H. Tyng, J. Cotton Smith, Dr. McClintock and Bishop McIlvaine. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement is the venerable Rev. Dr. Matthews.

ON and after Tuesday, the 19th, one can go "by hotel to San Francisco" from Ohio. On that date the Pullman Palace Car Company will dispatch their experimental hotel and drawing-room train of cars from Omaha. This train is designed for through passengers, and will be run at a high rate of speed, arriving in San Francisco Friday afternoon. It will leave San Francisco on Monday, arriving at Omaha on Thursday, Chicago on Friday and New York on Sunday. These are to be special trains, made up exclusively of palace sleepers, drawing-room and hotel cars, with meals served on board. They will leave Omaha every Tuesday and San Francisco every Monday.

ALTHOUGH nothing has yet been done in the way of excavations for the abutments for the East River Bridge, owing to a disappointment between the Bridge Company and Fulton Ferry Company as to the price of land on the Brooklyn shore, immense solid caissons are in preparation, which will be sunk sixty feet below the water level. They will be one hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, one hundred and two feet in width, and twenty feet deep, and are preferred to stone on account of the greater ease with which they can be placed exactly level. Upon these masonry will be reared. These caissons owing to the exactitude their construction will require, will not be completed for two months at least, and have already been several weeks in preparation. When they are laid the stone and iron for therest of the abutments can speedily be promred.

A FRENCH workmen, some time ago, in varnishing various metal pieces, scorched himself most dreadfully. In his agony, and without an instant's reflection, he thrust his injured hand into the pot containing the varnish, and immediately felt relieved as if by enactment. He repeated the operation for a day or two, and in a very short time his hand was perfectly cured. This discovery excited attention in his neighborhood; he treated many similar cases successfully, and in September, 1868, he was sent for to Metz, in order to cure the men injured by the explosion of the powder magazine. He is now in Paris, having been sent for to try his varnish on two patients in an hospital, and has succeeded so well that a sore that had been reserved for comparison, to be treated with nitrate of silver in the ordinary way, has been given up to him to be managed in that way.

The Credit Mobilier.

An untrue statement of the character and effect of the suits pending in this State, connected with the Credit Mobilier of America, has appeared in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and been copied in the *Evening Telegraph*, of Philadelphia, and, as counsel in these suits, we make the following correction.

The Credit Mobilier of America is a corporation created by the State of Pennsylvania. A number of gentlemen whom we represent claim to be the stockholders and directors under an organization had in 1859. Messrs. Sydney Dillon and others claim to be such under an organization had in 1863. The latter carry on the affairs of the corporation out of the State, have possession of its property, and have received its dividends, which have accrued from the building and contracts of the Pacific Railway, and which our clients claim to be very much larger than Messrs. Dillon and his associates admit. We have brought suit in the Supreme Court in equity for the Credit Mobilier of America against Messrs. Dillon and his associates, individually, to compel them to account for and pay over these profits and property to that corporation and our clients as its officers, and we have caused the Attorney General to issue a *quo warranto* in that court in the name of the Commonwealth against Messrs. Dillon and his associates *individually*, to test their right to be directors of that corporation, which writ it was his *duty* to cause to be issued. It is untrue that any *quo warranto* has been issued against that corporation, or to test the legality or validity of its charter in any way. And it is untrue that if such *quo warranto* against the corporation or to test its charter had been issued, and was successfully prosecuted, it would have the effect of depriving the Commonwealth of the amount due for delinquent taxes; but on the contrary not only the amount of these taxes, but the *whole property* of the corporation would then be forfeited to the State.

It was these proceedings of the Attorney General, which were partially heard at Harrisburg last June by the Supreme Court, that called the matter to the attention of the Auditor General, whose duty it was to ascertain and assess these taxes, and an assessment was made by him upon the accounts and statements of Dillon and his associates.

But no return of that assessment, as required by law to be made to the Attorney General's office, was made until very recently, and when the writ of *quo warranto* issued, the non-payment of any taxes due was not known to the officers of the Commonwealth, and certainly not to the Attorney General. When those interested in defeating these proceedings caused to be suggested to the Attorney General that his *quo warranto* might prejudice the rights of the State to these taxes, he immediately said to us that in case of the possibility of any such conflict, his paramount duty was to the State, and he would resist all proceedings in conflict therewith, but a moment's reflection showed, as above stated, that the *quo warranto* was not against the corporation or its charter, but in support of both, and against the defendants as individuals, to test their right to the directorship; that were it otherwise, the proceedings must benefit the State by causing a forfeiture of the entire property of the corporation, and that these proceedings tend to establish that a much larger amount of tax was due the Commonwealth than the defendants admitted, and would compel such an account of their property and control of it, by a court of this jurisdiction, as would aid the ascertainment and payment of all taxes due to the Commonwealth.

We make this statement in justice to the case and to the Attorney General.

WM. L. HIRST,
GEO. L. CRAWFORD.

THOU BRINGEST ME LIFE—LUNG-WORT.

One of the truest and most suggestive ideas can be obtained from the caption at the head of this article; for of all diseases which impair human health and shorten human life, none are more prevalent than those which affect the lungs and pulmonary tissues. Whether we regard lung diseases in the light of a merely slight cough, which is but the fore runner of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and dissolving the pulmonary structure, it is always pregnant with evil and foreboding of disaster. In no class of maladies should the physician or the friends and family of the patient be more seriously forewarned than in those of the lungs, for it is in them that early and efficient treatment is most desirable, and it is then that danger can be warded off and a cure effected. In DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE you have a medicine of the greatest value in all these conditions. An alterative, a tonic, a nutrient and resolvent, sweeting nature and sustaining the recuperative powers of the system, its beautiful workings, in harmony with the regular functions, can be readily observed by the use of one or two bottles; it will soon break up the chain of morbid sympathies that disturb the harmonious workings of the animal economy. The harrassing cough, the painful respiration, the sputum streaked with blood, will soon give place to the normal and proper workings of health and vigor.

An aggregated experience of over thirty years has enabled Dr. Keyser, in the compounding of his LUNG CURE, to give new hope to the consumptive invalid and at the same time speedy relief in those now prevalent, catarrhal and throat affections, so distressing in their effects and so almost certainly fatal in their tendencies, unless cured by some appropriate remedy. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is so thorough and efficient, that any one who has ever used it, will never be without it in the house. It will often cure when everything else fails, and in simple cases will cure oftentimes in a few days.

The attention of patients, as well as medical men is respectfully invited to this new and valuable addition to the pharmacy of the country.

DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until 9 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

THE EXHAUSTED SYSTEM.

Summer is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the healthiest of us considerably enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. To be in such a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw winds of October and its chilling fogs and night dews, and consequently intermittant fever, dysintery, bilious attacks, and rheumatism are more or less prevalent everywhere, but especially in localities where the atmosphere is naturally unwholesome. In order to avoid the dangers arising from these causes the exhausted system should be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. This justly celebrated tonic of all vegetable tonics and exhilerants regulates the secretions of the liver, renews the blood, and purifies the fluids of the body, while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. For fever and ague and fever which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, compounded of carbonic acid and the choicest of vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious ingredient has been removed, is the desired preparation for, in all respects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever known. Such is the opinion of distinguished members of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the public, after an experience of twenty years, during which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has attained a greater popularity and a more extensive sale than any specie ever advertised in the columns of the American press.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

SELF LABELING
FRUIT-CAN TOP.
COLLINS & WRIGHT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the ordinary manner. No preserver or housekeeper will use any other after once seeing t. m2n

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in Sharpsburg forthwith.
JNO. REED, Treasurer.
SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oc13y71

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY Have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
On the capital Stock, payable Monday, 18th inst.
A. P. McGREW, Secty.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1869. c14y79

DR. ANDREW EARNST.
GERMAN PHYSICIAN,
Cures all manner of disease that the system is subject to. Office No 641 Penn street.
Office hours from 7 till 12 A. M. and from 4 till 6 P. M. oc19-p96

FOR SALE.
1,000 FIRST CLASS BARRELS,
Suitable to be used for Vinegar, Wine, Cider or Carbon Oil. Apply at 59 and 60 Water street, oc18:p91T HOSTETTER & SMITH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM
Nos. 180
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT 25 CENTS,
Double Width Alpacas,
BLACK AND COLORED.
AT 87 1-2 CENTS,
WATERPROOF CLOTH.
AT $1,00,
Waterproof Cloth.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
IN
Heavy Country Flannels,
White Country Blankets,
Grey Blankets,
Shirting Flannels.
Heavy Colored Bed Coverlets.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Table Linens,
Towellings,&c.,&c.
AT LOWES
WHOLESALE
AT
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182
ALLEGHENY CITY.
THIS WEEK!
62 1-2c. Heavy Corded Brown Poplin, cheap at 81.
62 1-2c 4-4 Silk Finish Black Alpacas; great bargains; worth 87 1-2c.
37 1-2c. Mixed Poplins, worth 62 1-2c.
Black Silks cheap.
Empress Cloth cheap.
Black Poplins cheap
ONE HUNDRED
NEW ARAB SHAWLS.
25c. Heavy Plaid Flannels.
25c. Heavy White Flannels.
25c. Heavy Red Flannels.
31c. Extra Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Sacques, Wraps, Walking Coats,
BROADWAY JACKETS,
All new styles at very Low Prices.
PAISLEY SHAWLS.
BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY.
WHITE BLANKETS 11-4 ALL WOOL,
$3.50 TO $5.00, A BARGAIN.
12½c. GOOD TICKING.
25c. YARD WIDE FEATHER TICKING.
E. R. GARDNER,
No. 69 Market Street,
West Corner Market and Fourth.
oc17:tf89

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Dry Goods and Notions,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
SOLE AGENTS
FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS
ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the style of R. ROBISON & CO., was dissolved August 16th, by the death of R. Robison. The business of said firm will be settled by either of the surviving partners at 255 Liberty street.
S. B. ROBISON,
R. A. ROBISON,
Q. A. ROBISON.
PITTSBURGH, August 16, 1869

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP
Existing between S. B. and Q. A. ROBISON under the style of S. B. ROBISON & CO., was dissolved October 18, 1869, by the withdrawal of Q. A. Robison.
The business will be settled by either of the undersigned at 255 Liberty street.
S. B. ROBISON,
Q. A. ROBISON.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1869. oc21:d6w

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.
Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of Cancer are being daily made by Drs. R. H. KLINE & CO., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., and at the branch office in charge of Prof. E. G. Dalton, 146 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio. The treatments used are Cancer Antidotes, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, eating or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are endorsed by the best surgeons of the age. No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should be used. For particulars call or address as above. oc21:d6w 7THS

NO. 286 DEC. TERM, 1869.
Public notice is hereby given that the
NATRONA & TARENTUM
Beneficial Society
Have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for a Charter, and that the said Court made an order in the case to the effect that said Charter will be granted at their next term, unless exceptions thereto will be file in the meantime.
J. W. WALTER,
oc21:d7 Prothonotary.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROSADALIS
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
de7:b10mwy

FLOUR.—100 bbls. Ferguson Smith's Choice Family Flour. Keystone Wheat, warranted equal to any St. Louis brands, now landing from railroad, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
SEMPLE'S,
and 182
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
STRIPED WOOLEN SHAWLS,
Arab Shawls,
Woolen Shawls,
Childrens' Shawls,
Paisley Shawls,
Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear,
LADIES' & CHILDRENS' STOCKINGS,
Knit Hoods, Shawls, and Gloves--all kinds.
MENS' UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Mens' White Shirts,
Paper Collars and Cuffs,
Mens' Gloves, Socks, &c.,
Ladies' and Childrens'
HATS, BONNETS.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS.
WIDE SASH RIBBONS,
Silk Scarfs and Ties.
HAIR-SWITCHES, &c., &c.
AT PRICES,
AND RETAIL.
AT
SEMPLE'S,
Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1869, there will be exposed to sale at the warehouse of A. GU

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. B. Leech, Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd,
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jc16:d

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker
Cor. Wood and Fifth Streets.
n16

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,
(Successors to B. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 21, 1869.

The gradual, almost imperceptible decline in Government securities has directed the attention of capitalists to other investments, and numerous inquiries are daily made as to what is the best, most profitable and safest investment that can be made at present, outside of Government securities. As a general thing people consider themselves bonafide investors whilst they are nothing but speculators, counting especially on the slight advances or declines of staple securities. Anybody who wishes to invest money should first ascertain whether his money can remain where placed for a lenght of time, if so the low priced securities of either bonds or stocks of our main Railroads paying dividends out of their earnings, are a good investment or corporation bonds below par, if they have long to run and bear not less than eight per cent. for the money invested, or some land purchasers where timber, coal, iron ore, or other minerals are increasing the value of the investment. In coal fields particularly large investments have been made which will yield a handsome return if a judicious selection was made as to the quality of the coal and the facilities of mining and marketing it. But where parties went in with their eyes closed and expected to resell within a short time without having the means to pay for it, and await a favorable opportunity to sell, heavy sacrifices have to be made. What is true of coal land speculation, is also true of operations in bonds, shares and other securities. Any man that ever attempted to speculate on all the minor fluctuations of the market, must lose his money sooner or later. There is but one way that leads to success, and that is to take a position and hold it. A profit must come if a judicious selection was made, and generally those few who await their time carry the prize.

Gold suddenly but gradually advanced to 130¾ under light purchases, closed, however, lower, and sold down to 130⅝.

Government bonds were weaker, and declined about one-quarter per cent.

Stocks are off again and the general market appears as if large realizations had taken place during the last two days. Express shares are strong. Money more in demand.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 130⅝; Silver, 126; Eighty-one's, 119¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 120¼; do 1864, 119; do 1865, 119¼; do 1865, new, 119¾; Consols, 117¾; do do 1867, 117¾; do do 1868, 117⅝; Ten Forties, 107½; Funding, 1881, 107½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 84¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 27¼; Michigan Southern, 93⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97; Chicago & Rock Island, 107¾; Chicago & North Western, 71¼; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 84½; Adams Express Company, 57¼; Merchants Union Express, 10; Pacific Mail, —; Western Union Telegraph Company, 36½; American Express Company 34½.

EXCHANGE,	Large.	Small.
London, per £	9/@10	$6,50
Paris, per franc	26	27
Berlin, thaler	96	97
Frankfort, florins	56	57

—The above quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 130¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 119¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 120¼; do 1864, 119; do 1865, 119¼; Ten-Forties, 107½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 117¾; do. do. 1867, 117¾; do. do. 1868, 117¾; Due Compounds, —; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 107½; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, October 21, 1869.

The Express article hints at the coming bear campaign on Stock Exchange, saying its rumored injunctions on the Madison Avenue Railroad, and on the consolidation of the N. Y. Central with the Hudson River road, are within the range of possibilities in the campaign, but that the programme lies very much in the old system of locking up money with a variation in shape of buying greenbacks at a premium to vade the usury laws. Money is already flowing to the South to move the cotton crop, and the West will be wanting currency to pack the hog crop. It is reported that as soon as the banks begin to lose heavily in their legal tenders, which will take place when the Government supplies small bills more freely than at present, then those bears are to lock up their money and return their borrowed stocks.

Receiver Jordan, of the Gold Exchange Bank, reports this afternoon that he has paid the 25 per cent. on all claims of creditors, with exception of the nine firms ostracised by the circular of President Benedict. It will be settled the claims of depositors whose books have been properly adjusted. Tomorrow he will proceed to collect claims due the Bank on the street. The report that he would pay an additional 25 per cent. is untrue, as the order of the Court at present restrains him, although he expresses the opinion that the Bank is fully able to pay.

Money easy and steady at 5@7 per cent., chiefly 6, on call loans. Sterling firmer at 9½@9¾. Gold firmer, opening at 130⅛, advancing to 131¼, and closing at 130⅜@130⅝.

Governments a shade lower and firm. At the Treasury purchase to-day the entire amount, one million 6's at 11 20-100, were taken from 6's at Hatch. We quote: Coupons of '81, 119⅝@20; do. '62, 20¼@20⅜; do. 64, 119¼@19¾; do '65, 119⅝@—; do. new, 117¾@17¾; do '67, do. '68, 117⅝@17⅞; 10 40's, currency 6s, 107¼@108.

Is firmer on Tennessees; inas weaker. Missouris, nesses, 61½; new do, 54; old Virginias, 59⅝; new do, 52¾; old North Carolina, 46¾; new do, 39.

The gold and stock firm of Chase, Mc- who suspended during the panic, have resumed.

Market is heavy and decl- At one time during the ing to the pressure of sales, New York central sold down to 190¾, Hudson to 172¼, Harlem 145, Lake Shore to 93¾, but at the close there was a general recovery from the lowest point, with a strong market; Pacific Mail advanced to 61¾. There has been a conference today between the directors of the last named, and the directors of the Panama R. R., in regard to the adjustment of freight and passenger charges. The balance of the market sympathized with changes in Vanderbilt stocks, and the fluctuations were less important. Express and miscellaneous stocks generally dull. The rise caused considerable comment on the street, and was variously attributed to rumors of a decline in Bonds at an early date, the firmness of foreign exchange and a more active demand for legitimate trade. At one time there were some vague reports from Washington in regard to Treasury movements, but these did not take definite shape. Rates paid for carrying 5@6 per cent. The transactions to-day, while not as large as compared with business before the late panic, have been larger than on any day since. During the past few days the November coupons on 5-20 bonds have been arriving from Europe. It is estimated that about five millions are already there. The rumor as to the consolidation of the Central and Hudson roads is that the old stock is to be received in the new company on a working basis. Hudson River at 206 and New York Central at 235, carrying the 88 per cent. certificates.

Canton, 50; Cumberland, 28¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾; Quicksilver, 12½; do preferred, 35½; Mariposa, 8¼; do. preferred, 16¾; Pacific Mail, 61¾; Atlantic Express, 74; Wells & Fargo, 20½; American, 35¾; United States, 57; Merchants' Union, 9½; New York Central, 191½; Harlem, 145¾; do. preferred, 146; Hudson, 173½; Reading, 97½; Erie, 30¾; do. preferred, 54½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 94; Illinois Central, 136; Pittsburgh, 98; Northwestern, 71¾; do. preferred, 84½; C. C. & C., 76; R. I., 106½; St. Paul, 70; do. preferred, 82½; Wabash, 66½; do. preferred, 77; Fort Wayne, 84¾; Terre Haute, 31¼; do. preferred, 59¾; Chicago and Alton, 141; do. preferred, 142¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 27¾; St. Jo, 112; preferred, 111; C. C. & I., 23½.

Mining shares dull. Boston prices: Calumet, 48; Copper Falls, 7; Franklin, 11; Hecla, 78.

Sub-Treasury balance, $94,035,809.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 21, 1869.

Business seemes to be getting better, though it is by no means active, and there is still plenty o' room for improvement. If we had an outlet, or, more properly speaking, if Pittsburgh was placed on an equality in regard to shipping east, with the west, the flour and grain trade, and many other branches of business, would be greatly improved here, and until this has been attained there is no chance for any real or permanent improvement. So long as our merchants are obliged to restrict their business to the immediate limits of this place, so long as there is no margin to sell or make consignments to the sea board, in consequence of this railroad discrimination, just so long will trade here suffer and languish, as it has for several years past, and, as already noted, there is but one remedy and it is earnestly hoped that it will be fairly and properly applied.

ASHES—Steady but unchanged—4@4¼ for Soda, and 9 for Pearls.

APPLES—In rather better supply but unchanged, ranging from $2,00@3,50 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

BUTTER—Is in fair demand but unchanged—sales of prime to choice roll at 35@35—15 tubs sold to go to Baltimore at the outside figure. Common butter is dull and neglected.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $10@15 per bbl—the outside figure for Sackett's choice "Gellie."

CARBON OIL—May be quoted at 28½@29 for 50 or 100 bbl lots, and 30½@31 in a retail way.

CHESTNUTS—In good supply but unchanged—sales at $5,00@6,00 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is steady with regular jobbing sales at 15@19 cts—the outside figure for prime New York Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are quoted at 8@9 cts. per pound, and Peaches at 10 cts. for bright quarters, and 12@14c for bright halves.

EGGS—Sales at 28c, and demand fully up to the supply.

FEATHERS—Dull; quoted at 80@85 cents to the trade, and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Continues very quiet, as the demand is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, and with a light receipt of best grades, prices are unchanged. We continue to quote Western Winter Wheat flours at $6,25@6,50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue light, but with a limited demand the market is quiet and prices unchanged, $1,25 for prime red, and $1,50 for prime white. Corn is in light supply, though the demand is also light, and prices unchanged, sales of ear at 90, and prime yellow $1. Oats a little weak, and holders, generally, are anxious to realize; we continue to quote, however, at 47@48 on wharf and track, and 50 in store. Barley is nominal. Rye important to be said about rye; as we noted yesterday, there are but few cash buyers above $1 to $1,05, the outside figure for prime Pennsylvania or Ohio; long winded buyers, however, who want time, use of bags, &c., are paying $1,10 to $1,15 more. Barley is looking rather bearish and buyers, generally, are asking for concessions. It is said that No. 1 Canada can be laid down here at about $1,50, and it is considered worth more than either No. 1 Pennsylvania or Ohio barley; the consequence is, holders are getting a little weak it the knees, and are anxious to sell.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is rather quiet, and the fruit season is about over, the demand for sweets has fallen off somewhat, and the feeling is easier. Coffees quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of almost every article that goes under this heading. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—S H, 11¼@11¾; A A, 13; Havana 13¾@14; Cuba, 13¼@14¼; Porto Rico, Demarara, 14@15¼; New Orleans, but little prime in market; Refined Ex. C, 16; 16¾@—; 16¾; Hard, 17½.

MOLASSES—New Orleans of good quality is in strong request and bring 90@95; Porto Rico, 85@75.

SYRUPS—White Honey Drips, $1,10; Silver Drips, 95c; Jersey, 90c; Lovering, 90; Golden, 70; Amber, 60; Common, 50; Pacific Mail, —; Western Union Telegraph Company, 36½; American Express Company 34½.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 21½@23; Prime, 25@25½; Choice, 26½@27.

RICE—Carolina, 9¾@10c; Rangoon, 9.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,30; G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 55 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7½; Silver Gloss, 11½c, and Corn Starch, 12½c.

PORK—Sales of mess, $8,25 per case.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $4,25 per box; Prunes, 13¼c; Currants 12¼c; Valencia Raisins 17@19.

SPICES—Cassia, 75c; Cloves, 50c; grain Pepper, 36 Allspice, 35c; Nutmegs, $1,00.

BAR LEADS—12¼c; Shot, $3,25 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 12c; "Oakley's," 11¼c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 10c; Chem. Olive, 9c.

CANDLES—Mould, 15c; Star, 25c.

BI CARB SODA—8½; per 100.

FISH—Lake Herring per half bbl 3,00; White Fish do do, 7,00; No. 1 Mackrel Shore in bbls $28,00; No. 2 do Bay, bbls, $15,00; No. 3 do Large bbls $14,00; Half bbls 37½ in additional; Labrador Herring $10@$11.

HAY—Is unchanged—sales from country wagons at $15,00@20,00, choice timothy might bring $2,00 more.

HUSKS—Sales at 2¾@3 cts per pound.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2,62,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, is quoted at $1,44@1,46, and No. 2, at $1,05@1,08.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

POTATOES—Peach Blows 50 cts. per bushel. Prime Jersey Sweets are being sold at $4@5,00 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, at 17@17¼; Clear Ribbed Sides, 20¾; Ribbed Sides, 20; plain Sugar Cured Hams, 23@23¼; Prime kettle rendered Lard, 19¼@20 in tierces; in kegs 21. Pork, $25,75@26.

POULTRY—Sales of chickens at 55 to 65 cents per pair, according to size.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is dull and we now quote at $4,00@4,25. Flaxseed is quoted at $2,35@2,40. No movement in Clover Seed.

SALT—Is firmer, with sales of car load lots at $1,85 per bbl.

STRAW—Sold in Allegheny market at $12 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October, 21, 1869.

The oil market was again quiet to-day, though there was a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to prices, there is not much change. The feeling in the afternoon was rather stronger than in the early part of the day, and October refined was reported an ¼ higher, and there appeared to be some considerable inquiry for 46@45 and 40@46 gravity crude.

We have made some inquiry about the "calls" which have been made within the past day or two, and, so far as we can learn, it is simply a "call" for this month's oil, one day earlier than it would have been otherwise delivered. It has been found necessary at the end of the month to have two days in which to make the heavy settlements, which have heretofore been crowded into the last few hours of the last day, and thus avoid a repetition of the trouble which occurred a few months since. As already intimated, we can discover nothing in these "calls" but what is perfectly legitimate and proper.

CRUDE.

There is some inquiry for good gravities on spot or seller this month, and prices are firm and well sustained; light oil is in good supply and offering pretty freely, but it does not appear to be wanted. Sale 1,000 bbls seller October, at 15; 1,000 do, (40 to 45) at 15½; seller 1869 nominal at 14¾, and buyer 15¼ @15½.

REFINED.

Market moderately active and firmer, though without important change in prices. Sales 1,000 October, at 32¾; 500 each November and December, at 32½; 500 November, at 33; 1,000 December, 32¾, and 2,000 do, at 32¾. At the close, October was reported at 32½ bid, and 33 asked.

LUBRICATING OILS.

Eclipse Winter Lubricating oil..... 40
Eclipse Railroad Axle..... 35
Eclipse Machinery..... 75
Eclipse Sniudle..... 80

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 160 bbls, on account Owston & Sowers. Warner, King & Co. 747, on account Pool Bro: Ardesco Oil Works 800 on account Owston & Sowers: Hutchinson Oil Refining Co. 800, on account Fisher Bro: McKenna & Rodgers 80, on account Jas McCutcheon: Commercial Oil Works 160, on account Parker, Thompson & Co. Cosmos Oil Works 240; Fairview Oil Works 830, on account Fisher Bro.

Total..... 3,817 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

OCTOBER 16.

Standard Oil Co., 371 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hilliger Oil Co., 241 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co., 51 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bo., 169 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

B. W. Morgan & Co., 48 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 739 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Liberty Oil Works 244 brls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 500 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co. 350 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

McKeivy & Bro., 319 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 534 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Bro., 250 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 3,698

OCTOBER 20.

J. M. Riter, 319 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fulton, M. & Co., 249 bbls. refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 150 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 60 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 48 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total..... 726 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER WEST PENNA. R R.

Ralston & Waring 204 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Mentzer, Hepler & Co. 150 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Hollahip & Co., 100 bbls tar to Wallace & Curtis, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 655 bbls refined to W. P Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total shipments tar..... 100

OIL SHIPPED EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Fleming & Co. 669 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Cotton heavy and decidedly lower, with sales 2,800 bales at 26¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 22,602 bbls; market steady and a fair business doing, with sales 13,600 bbls at $5,60@5,88 for superfine State and western, $6,05@5,50 for extra State, $6,05@6,70 for extra western, $6,60@7 for white wheat extra, $6,15@6,60 for round hoop Ohio, $6,25@6,75 for extra St. Louis, and $7@8,50 for good to choice do; closing steady: including 3,800 bbls low grades extra for export at $6@6,45. Rye flour steady, with sales 300 bbls at $4,80@5,25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky without decided change, with sales 300 bbls western at $1,21@1,23 for small lots; iron bound at $1,21½@1,22. Grain: receipts wheat 42,494 bush: market favors buyers and only a moderate inquiry, with sales 56,000 bush $1,48 for new Illinois spring, $1,50 for new Milwaukee red western, $1,25 for rejected do, $1,44 @1,45 for No. winter red and amber western $1,40 for amber State, $1,56@1,60 good to choice white State, $1,66 white California. Rye dull and drooping. Barley rather more active; sales of 19,000 bush at $1,30@1,34 for 2-rowed State, $1,00@ 1,55 for 4-rowed do, $1,55 for Canada West. Barley malt quiet; sales of 2,000 bush at $1,70@1,80. Corn: receipts 26,000 bush; sales of 38,000 bush at 90@ 99c for unsound mixed western, $1,06@1,05 for sound do, $1 for white western, $1,05 @1,10 for small lots western yellow, $1,06@1,07 for No. 2 do, $1,07 for new lots of 31,000 bush at 86@93c for new southern and western. Rice quiet; sales of 25 tcs Carolina at 8½c. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; sales of 600 hhds at 11¾@12,0 for Cuba, 12½@13c for Porto Rico. Molasses 50 bbls. at 50,75@51 for Muscovado 65@ 68c. Petroleum firm: 17½@18c for crude, 32½@33c for refined. Hops quiet; 15@ 20c for American. Linseed oil heavy at 98@$1 in casks. Spirits turpentine steady at 47@47½c. Pork a shade firmer with a moderate demand; sales 550 bbls. at $30,75@31 for mess, closing at $30,75 for cash; $25,50@26 for prime, and $27,00@28 for prime mess. Beef quiet; 150 bbls. at $6@15 for new plain mess; $20@21 for old; $27@28 for extra. Hams steady; sales 80 bbls. at $18@20. Cut Meats steady; sales 125 packages at 14¾@15½c for shoulders; 17@19c for hams; middles firm; sales 40 boxes ice packed at 17½c. Lard firmer; sales 350 tierces at 16½@18c for steam, 18c@18¼c for kettle rendered. Butter steady and in good demand at 20@ 33c for Ohio. Cheese firm and quiet at 17@18½c.

Latest—Flour closed quiet and without material change. Corn closed ½ lower, the advance in freights materially checking the export demand. Rye dull at $1,06@1,10. Oats heavy at 50@52c for western. Corn lower and dull at 90@91c for unsound, and 99@$1 for sound mixed western. Pork quiet and steady at $30,70@30,75 for mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats nominal. Bacon quiet. Lard firm at 17¾@18c for good to prime steam. Eggs unchanged.

CHICAGO, October 21.—Eastern exchange weaker at 1-10 off buying and ¼ to ⅜ premium selling. Flour in better demand at $4,50@6,75 for spring extras. Wheat quiet, weak and ½@¾c lower, with sales of No. 1 at $1,03½@1,05, No. 2 at 99½@$1,00½, and closing at 99¾@99½ $1 for No. 2; this unfavorable market was inactive at 99½c cash and seller October for No. 2. Corn quiet and ¾@¼c lower, with sales of No. 2 at 65¾@67¼c, rejected at 64@65½c, and closing at 67@ 67¼c for strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 this afternoon the market was weak at 67c seller October for No. 2. Oats dull and ⅛ lower, with sales of No. 1 at 40½ @41c cash and seller the month, and closing at 40¾@40¾ cents cash. Rye quiet and easier, sales of No. 1 at 77@77½c, No. 2 at 75@76½c, rejected at 72c, closing dull at 75½c for No. 2. Barley more active at $1,14@1,17 for No. 2, closing dull at $1,15@1,16. Highwines quiet at $1,11@1,12, closing firm at $1,11¾. Sugar, 13½@14½c for common to prime Cubs. Provisions dull and inactive. Mess pork nominal at $31,50@ 31,65. Lard dull at 16½@17c. Dry salted shoulders nominal at 14@14½c. Freights quiet and steady; 4c for barley, 8c for oats and 7½c for wheat to Buffalo. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,774 bbls flour, 72,148 bush wheat, 47,146 bushels corn, 55,762 bush oats, 4,755 bush rye, 16,070 bush barley, 8,684 hogs. Shipments: 5,760 bbls flour, 54,642 bushels wheat, 87,403 bush corn, 6,973 bush oats, 3,520 bush rye, 2,329 bush barley, 6,855 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Tobacco steady and strong. Cotton quiet; middling 24c. Hemp very firm: undressed $1,40, and dressed $2,15@2,20. Flour dull, very weak and nominally unchanged. Corn dull and nominally unchanged. Oats dull; double extra $6,25@6,50, treble extra $6,00, and fancy $6,50@ 7,00. Wheat; fall scarce at full prices, and low grades slow and heavy; No. 3 spring 85@88c, No. 2 88@90c, No. 1 96@ $1,00, No. 3 red fall $1,03@1,05, No. 2 red $1,12@1,15, No. 2 white $1,10@1,15. Corn firm; mixed in bulk 75c, sacked 81@82c, choice yellow 85c. Oats firmer at 43@45c in bulk, and 48@50c sacked. Barley in good demand for choice at $1,45@1,50 for spring. Rye dull and low in 75@78c for prime to choice. Whisky steady and firm at $1,15. Pork dull at $30@30,50. Dry salt meats lower. Bacon easier; shoulders 17@17¼c, clear sides 20@20½c. Lard dull and nothing doing, except small order lots at 17c. Hogs active, and 10c for keg. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Receipts: 4,403 bbls flour, 21,445 bus wheat, 2,510 bus corn, 10,246 bus oats, 2,168 bus rye, 9,989 bus barley, 1,016 hogs.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—Flour dull; family $5,50@5,75. Wheat dull, neglected and offered at $1,10@1,15, but no sales. Corn dull; ear 85c, white 90c. Oats dull at 50@55c for Nos. 1 and 2, white 55@56c. Rye firmer and sold at 90@95c. Cotton unchanged and dull at 25½c. Tobacco dull but unchanged, with sales of 130 hhds at $8,60 to $22,40. Whisky firm and in good demand at $1,15. Mess Pork neglected and held at $31. Lard dull at 17¼@17¾c. Bulk meats nominal and unchanged; shoulders 15c, sides 18c. Bacon dull; shoulders 16½c, sides 19½@ 19¾c; no sales of any consequence. Green meats are in good demand, at 14@15c, but held ¼c higher. Butter unchanged; fresh 30@35c. Eggs 25c. Cheese 17½ to 18¾c, the latter rate for factory. Groceries are in good demand at full rates. No change in oil; Linseed 90@98c. Petroleum 31@33c. Lard oil $1,33@1,37. Gold 130 buying.

CLEVELAND, October 21.—Flour dull and prices have a downward tendency. Wheat market dull. No. 1 red winter opened at $1,15 and declined to $1,14 closed heavy, $1,14; No. 2 offered at $1,12 without sales. Corn market firm the demand moderate, No. 2 mixed 84c No. 2 do at 82. Oats quiet and dull held at 46c for No. 1 State. Rye quiet and nominal at $1,20@1,30 for State and Canada. Petroleum market steady and unchanged, refined at 28½c for prime light straw to white 29@29½c, for straw white, small lots, 29½c advance. Crude held at $6,55.

TOLEDO, October 21.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower, with No. 1 white Michigan at $1,20, regular Michigan $1,07, amber $1,07. No. 1 red $1,12½ @1,13, and No 2 do $1,08. Corn 2c lower, with No. 1 at 76c, and Michigan at 80c. Oats quiet, with 46c bid for No. 1, but held at 45c. Freights dull at 4@10c. Receipts—960 bbls flour, 19,855 bush wheat, 7,240 bush corn, 7,300 bush oats, 1,100 bush rye, 890 bush barley. Shipments—6,969 bbls flour, 6,980 bush wheat, 5,000 bush corn, 5,500 bush oats, 1,543 bush rye.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—Flour in fair demand, western extra family at $6,44@7,46. Wheat held firmly: western red at $1,42@1,45. Rye steady at $1,10. Corn dull; mixed western at $1,01@1,02. Oats dull. Petroleum firm: crude at 23½ and refined at 32½@. Provisions selling slowly. Mess Pork steady at $32,25@32,75. Lard at 17½@ 18. Whisky quiet at $1,21@1,25 for wood bound and $1,04 for iron bound.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—Bagging quiet and firm at 27½c. Cotton inactive; middlings 25c. Flour—low grades lower; superfine $4,50. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Leaf tobacco quiet and steady; sales at $7@ tobacco $8,80@24. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork $33. Bacon—shoulders 17¼c; clear ribs 20¼c; clear sides 20½c Lard 18½c. Hogs—slaughtering was inaugurated to day and 500 head were killed; they are selling at $9@9,60. Whisky steady at $1,15.

MILWAUKEE, October 21.—Flour in fair demand and prices unchanged. Wheat quiet, at $1,00 for No. 1 and 90c for No. 2. Oats quiet and easier, at 41c for No. 2. Corn firm, at 76c for No. 2. Rye steady, at 78c for No. 1. Barley nominal. Grain freights quiet and nominal, unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls flour, 120,000 bush wheat, 3,000 bush oats. Shipments—6,000 bbls flour, 82,000 bush wheat.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—Flour firm, but quotations unchanged. Wheat dull: red $1,40@1,50. Corn dull: white $1,10@ 1,12, yellow $1,05@1,06. Oats dull at 42@ 43c. Mess pork firmer at 33c. Bacon quiet: sides 20½@21c; shoulders 17½c. Lard quiet at 18½@19c. Whisky quiet at $1,20@1,21.

CHICAGO, October 21.—Cattle in good demand at $4@4,75 for cows; $5,25@6,75 for light to good dressed shipping steers. Hogs active, firm and 10c higher at $8,50 @9,25 for common and light; $9,40@9,65 for fair to medium; $9,75@10 for good to choice, and $10 10@10,25 for extra.

MEMPHIS, October 21.—Cotton weak at 24½c; receipts 350 bales; exports 962. Flour unchanged. Corn; old $1,05; new 80@90c. Hay $28. Bran $24. Pork $35,50. Lard 19½@21c. Bacon steady, with shoulders at 17¾c, and sides 21¾@ 21¾c.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—Cattle active and steady at 2½@5c for common to prime, and 6@6¾c for choice. Hogs in good demand; regular packing has not commenced, but there is something doing; sales at $8,50@10 gross.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—Hogs are in demand at $9,50 to $10,25, and for the winter they are salable at $9,50, and for first half of December $9; not many offering.

DETROIT, October 21.—Flour: demand active at $5,50@6,75. Wheat quiet and weak; extra white at $1,32; No. 1 do. at $1,16; regular at $1,09; amber at $1,12½; Oats at 47@48c. Barley firm at $2,00 per cental.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The market for most classes is quiet and depressed, yet we have but few changes to be observed in prices to-day. The Utica 10-4, bleached sheetings reduced in price from 70c to 60½, the the 9-4 do of same make from 65 to 60c.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly with about 27 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy and raw with indications about equally favorable for rain or snow. Barometer was going down at 4 p. m., and the mercury indicated 45.

The Belle arrived from Parkersburg on Wednesday evening, and departed again yesterday morning, with a big passenger trip, and all the freight she could take on the water. She was reported aground at Glass House at noon.

The New State arrived from Wheeling yesterday, after sparring some time on the Glass House. She departs again to day.

The Glendale continues to make engagements and is receiving for St. Louis, and the same is true of the Messenger, for New Orleans.

The Kate Putnam has been thoroughly repaired and nicely repainted, and is in excellent condition for business.

—Capt. John L. Rhodes left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Tuesday.

—Captain J. C. Sinnott has chartered the H. S. Turner at St. Louis for the Bayou Sara trade.

—The Bellevernon from Pittsburgh, arrived Cincinnati for St. Louis, left New Orleans on Tuesday.

—The sale of the steamer Mollie Able, under deed of trust, took place at St. Louis on Monday. She was bid in for her trustees for $12,000

—The Cora S. and barges are reported hard aground at Shawnee town. The Pacific has gone down to Carr's and considerably out of the channel.

—Capt. J. Lawrence Carter has assumed command of the Leonidas and she will commence loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans after the Armadillo.

—Capt. Alex Halliday has chartered the Jennie Howell to Captain C. T. Pickett, to take the place of the J. G. Blackford in the Opoloosas trade, while the latter repairs.

—Captain H. W. Smith, President of the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company, has contracted with the Howards, at Jeffersonville, for a 1,000 ton boat, 270 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 7½ feet hold. She is to be very fine and fast.

—St. Louis exchange of Wednesday report as follows: Steady rain all last night and very heavy snow storm all the forenoon to-day, extending very generally North and West, by which will be likely to raise the upper streams somewhat.

—A St. Louis dispatch under date of Tuesday: The recent accident to the W. R. Arthur was caused by an attempt to run the steamer through fog in great haste, and being also very high will be at the same time. The damage to the Commonwealth, recently stranded at the Sisters Island, is not very great.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday: The Jno W. Garrett, bound for New Orleans, with four barges in tow, when near Sedamsville, yesterday morning, unfortunately broke one of her hog chains. She returned to the city, and was hauled out on the Marine Ways at 10:30 A. M., and repaired, and launched at 2 P. M., departing for New Orleans again during the afternoon, in perfect repair. This is quick work.

—We have heard some complaint by our steamboatmen in regard to the conduct of Mr. Lockhart, Superintendent of the canal at Louisville. It is said that he has power of a warehouse near the bank of the canal, and that he permits boats to lay in the locks a sufficient time to receive freight (cement, &c.,) from his warehouse, and that, too, when other boats are awaiting their turn to be locked through. He has the whole business in his own hands, it is said, and abuses his power.—*Cin. Gazette.*

—Mr. Roberts, one of the surveyors of the Northern Railroad, in speaking of the rivers passed on the route, says: Clark's Fork of the Columbia is a noble stream, from one hundred to one hundred sand feet in width, and having even at its lowest stages an immense volume of water. It is as large as the Ohio between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, but has more than ten times the water flow. The Flathead river, one of its main branches, is from five hundred to seven hundred feet wide, with a volume of water, at its lowest stage, more than three times that of the Ohio at low water.

RIVER PACKETS.

VICKSBURG, NEW ORLEANS.
FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The good steamer MESSENGER, Capt. JESSE DEAN, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY.
GORIEST & SWANEY,
oc23 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.
TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among the rest the celebrated
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON,
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20, North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.
143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD October 21.—1 car pipe, J H & C B Davis; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 2 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 231 sks oats, 47 do rye, Graham & M; 1 car rye, Alex Moore; 1 do brick, I M Peacock; 2 do L S ore, Everson, Fessenden & Co; 2 do iron ore, Bradys Bend Iron Co; 3 do iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do L S ore, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do McKnight & Co; 2 do lumber, W W Rigdon & Co; 1 do potatoes, Voight, Mahood & Co; 5 bbls shoulders, Drape & R; 12 drums tobacco, Pretzfeld Bros; 10 bbls peas, J H Lippincott; 25 cases tobacco, Shipton & W; 20 do do, Johnson & Colvin; 40 do do, 10 kgs pearl barley, W Hadagan & Co; 9 bdls scrap iron, Brown & Co; 227 sks barley, Rose & Ewing; 8 rolls leather, Albright & S; 60 bdls brooms, C B Spear; 12 bbls apples, Head & Metzgar; 34 bags wheat, W Welsh & Co; 39 sks mill feed, H Schnelbach & Co; 1 car barley, J Carson; 2 cases indigo, Hoffman, H & Co; 190 bbls apples, 8 sks dried apples, W H Gaff & Co; 9 do do, H Rea Jr; 96 sks oats, Bricker & Co; 10 bbls sweet potatoes, S Devol; 26 do apples, 4 do sweet potatoes, Vangorder & Co; 52 do do, W J Steel & Bro; 10 sks cheese, 9 bbls apples, 2 do eggs, H Riddle; 15 bbls apples, 4 kgs butter, Woodworth & D; 156 sks mill feed, J Dorrington; 2 cars hay, O H Allerton; 18 sks wool, W Barker Jr; 10 bbls salt, J Wilson & Son; 5 do do, M & H Welsh; 32 bbls lard oil, Wormser, S & Co; 8 kegs washers, Lewis, O & P.

PITTSB

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for* 15 *cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum:* 3 *mos.,* $2.

Robert Houston and John Frank were taken to the work-house yesterday.

Yesterday John Lutterlie, proprietor of a saloon on Troy Hill, was before Mayor Drum for selling liquor on Sunday. He was held for court.

Life Insurance.—The simplest, safest, cheapest and best system is that of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company of Western Pennsylvania.

Progressing Slowly.—The contractor having in charge the improvements at the jail and Court House is certainly making slow progress with his work.

The Dollar Savings Bank building, now in course of construction on Fourth avenue, will be one of the finest pieces of architecture in the city when completed. It will be a brown stone front.

Improvement.—Thirty-two new building have been erected on Carson street in the South Side borough during the present season, mostly all business houses.

Suggestive.—On one of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham passenger cars over the entrance there is a board bearing the inscription, "Fiery Furnace." Street cars are not usually so hot in cold weather as to warrant such a sign.

After Him.—Alderman Butler yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Thomas Campbell, charged by Richard Butler with entering his house on Boyd's Hill and smashing all he could lay his hands upon.

Released on Bail.—Catharine Hoyer, charged before Justice Ammon with keeping a disorderly house, was committed to jail to answer the charge at Court, yesterday procured the required bail and was released.

Another Libel Case Ended.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Robert Graham et. al., charged with libel on oath of Frank Welsh, the Grand Jury ignored the bill and directed that the prosecutor pay the costs.

Sent to the Hospital.—The young man who, for some days past, has been confined in the lock-up, at the instance of his friends, in consequence of having an attack of *mania potu*, was yesterday removed to the Homeopathic Hospital.

Broke her Arm.—Yesterday Catharine Kearney appeared before Alderman Thomas and complained that Isabella Campbell had beaten her with a wooden mallet, and therewith broken her arm. The parties reside in Union alley, Sixth ward, and a warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

Held for Trial.—Charles Hoyes, against whom an information was made before Justice Ammon several days since, charging him with keeping a disorderly house on Washington street, Birmingham, was yesterday arrested and after a hearing held to bail for his appearance at Court.

Arrested and Jailed.—Yesterday morning Alderman McMaster's police succeeded in arresting Peter Dreystall, one of the parties charged with being implicated in the riot at Franey's Mill, on the Fan Handle Railroad some time since. He was secured at Walker's mills. He was committed to jail for a hearing.

Dramatic Exhibition.—A Society connected with the Independent Temple of Honor, of Oakdale, North Fayette township, intend giving a public exhibition in that village on Wednesday evening, November 3d. The beautiful drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," will be given, and probably other performances.

Life Insurance.—No intelligent man who has thoroughly examined the matter, has yet failed to admit the superiority of the accumulating policy of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company of Western Pennsylvania. Every one interested is invited to call at the company's office, 128 Smithfield street, and satisfy themselves.

Held for Court.—Joseph Herbster, John Myer and John Keutchler, charged with committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Louis Leuteberg on the night of the election, had a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday, which resulted in their being held to bail for court—Herbster in the sum of $2000, and the others $500 each.

An Election Bet.—Fred. King and a companion had a bet of $40 on the result of the election, and appointed Geo. Weisenberger as stakeholder. Yesterday King brought the matter before Alderman McMasters, alleging that Weisenberger had refused to give up the stakes. The case was compromised amicably.

Sent to Refuge.—A little boy about thirteen years of age, giving his name as James Faas, was brought before Alderman Humbert yesterday as a vagrant. He could only give his name, and stated that he had come to the city on the cars. He was evidently demented, and the Alderman committed him to the House of Refuge.

Rowdyism.—Rowdyism is expensive sometimes. It was so the other evening in the case of Frank McLaughlin. Frank, it is alleged, got on a car of the Citizens Passenger Railway and succeeded in a short time in creating a disturbance with the conductor, John Cooley, by refusing to pay his fare. Cooley expostulated and entreated, it is said, but finally had him taken before Deputy Mayor Nichols, who fined him $25 and costs. He paid the fine and departed, a poorer, and it is to be hoped, a wiser man.

A Sad Calamity.—Tuesday night last Mrs. Ruckreigel, wife of George Ruckreigel, died of typhoid fever, of which her husband was lying sick at the same time, and died Wednesday morning. The deceased formerly resided in the city, but subsequently removed to Beaver Falls. They were in destitute circumstances and leave three small children, who, we learn, will be taken charge of by the Society of Red Men, which charitable institution defrayed the funeral expenses of the parents.

The Other Side.—Information was made before Alderman Lynch by John Koechler on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1869, against me for a crime against nature not to be mentioned among Christians. On October 6th, the bill was ignored by the Grand Jury. In the mean time I have suffered in my business and character among my friends and neighbors. I have brought suit against John Koechler for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, for which he was held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars. FREDERICK HAFFNER.

Furniture in Dispute.—Yesterday L. S. McGuffan made information before Deputy Mayor Nicholsagainst Naeser, Reily & Co. for larceny as bailee. The accused made certain counter claims. The prosecutor alleges he purchased a lot of furniture from defendants, but when it was delivered he found it to be different from what he had ordered and not in good condition. He states he demanded the exchange of the articles or the return of his money, all of which was refused. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

Inauguration.—At the last regular meeting of East Birmingham Councils, Burgess August Ammon, whose term of office expires in May next, tendered his resignation as executive officer of the corporation, which was accepted, and Mr. C. F. Schultz, the Burgess elect, was elected by Councils to fill the vacancy, and duly inaugurated. Mr. Schultz will doubtless make a good and efficient officer, but the probabilities are that his term of service will not be a very lengthy one in that capacity, as the friends of consolidation on the South side expect to have a South side city ere many years have passed.

North Fayette Election.

The following is the result of the town ship election in North Fayette:—Justice of the Peace, Daniel Hoffman; Judge of Elections, John Gregg; Inspectors, Geo W. Boldwin, James G. Walker; Supervisors, Alexander P. Lewis, James W. McMichael, Mark Robb, and a tie between Philip McCandless and Joseph Wallace; School Directors, Samuel Dickson, Philip McCandless; Township Treasurer, John C. Marks; Auditor (3 years), James R. Kelso; Auditor (1 year), Geo. K. Robb; Constable, Orlando Bell; Township Clerk, Robert Potter.

Further Operations.

William Heckert, alias Edward Blumer, now in jail, awaiting trial on a charge of stealing a lot of wool in Allegheny, it appears has been operating in other games. Chief Bowden yesterday received a letter from Wellsville, Ohio, in which it was stated that Blumer had enticed an emigrant from Pittsburgh to that place, and there swindled him out of all the money he had and his baggage. The emigrant, Peter Feldman, returned to the city yesterday and found that a trunk which he had left at the hotel was also held for his friend's boarding—the two of them having staid at the same place, and Blumer having slipped off without paying his board.

THE COURTS.

United Sates Distrct Court—Judge McCandless.

The Grand Jury, at the opening of the Court yesterday morning, returned true bills against the following persons accused of violating the provisions of the revenue law;

A. C. Steavenson, Albert Gloskner, J. L. Dillsteger, Abraham Ullman, Jacob Yost, Joseph Sohl, Enos Walter (two bills) John and William Wright, Geo. F. Sticklinger (two bills) William Hartman, Samuel Thrasher (two bills) and William Isaac Heilman.

A bill vs. I. Voight et al. was ignored.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against John Affinghan, indicted for dealing in liquors without having paid the special tax. Sentence deferred.

The presiding Judge mentioned that to day whether or not the attorneys interested were present, the cases would be proceeded with. The Court also gave notice that fines would be imposed upon all delinquent witnesses.

Arthur Hallett and George Sellinger, partners as Hallet & Sellinger, Clinton county, and T. R. Hildebrand, Juniata county, were declared bankrupts on petitions of creditors.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

THURSDAY, October 21.—Court met at ten o'clock A. M., present a full bench.

Blakely's appeal, Venango county; judgment of *non pros.*

Reed vs. Cussewago township, Crawford county; submitted.

Empire Transportation Co. vs. Wam sutter Co., Venango county; submitted.

Fuller vs. Kelsey, Clarion Co. Argued by Lathy for plaintiff in error and by Corbet, contra.

Payo, et al. vs. Brown et al., Venango county, continued.

Forest county vs. House of Refuge, Forest county. Argued by Reed for plaintiff in error, and by Lathy, contra.

Childs, et al. vs. The Commonwealth, Erie county. Argued by Benson and Curtis for plaintiff in error and Marshall and Walker, contra.

Scott et. al. vs. Morton's administrators, Erie county. Argued by Curtis for plaintiff in error and by Marshall contra.

Commonwealth for use vs. Lockwood et. al., Erie county. Argued by De Camp for plaintiff in error and by Marshall contra.

Thorp's appeal, Crawford county. Argued by Foley for plaintiff in error and Church contra, and thereupon appeal granted.

Daniel Drew vs. New York and Erie R. R Co. W. H. Jessup presents petition of Erie R. R. Co. and moves for the appointment of a commissioner to correct the report of a former commissioner made in this case. *Eo Die*—prayer granted and Hutting C. Jessup, of Montour, appointed commissioner and proceedings ordered to be certified to the Eastern District.

Douglass et. al. vs. Lucas, Jeffarson county. Argued by Gordon for plaintiff in error and by W. P. Jenkins contra.

Schmertz & Blakely vs. Shrave & Lay, Venango county. Argued by Klingear for plaintiff in error and Taylor and Mackey contra.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, October 21.—The case of the owners of canal boat "Ella" vs. owners of steam tug "Storm No. 2," previously reported, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

12. West. P. R. R. Co. vs. Childs et al.
204. Coon. for use vs. Marshall.
85. Parker & Paul vs. Martin et al.
25. Friend use vs. Oihhausen gar.
70. Goodell vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
101. Steinmacher & Silverman vs. Megraw & Co,
102. Hirschstein vs. Lee et ux.
104. Lee vs. P. C. Pt. W. & P. R. R. Cos.

Criminal Court—Judge Mellon.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

On the opening of the Court, at 9:30 A. M., the jurors on the trial of Henry Gantschey, for malicious injury, heard the previous day, had not agreed to their verdict—one of their number desiring some enlightenment on the definition of the crime imputed to the accused. After the Court had entered into a lengthy legal explanation, the jurors found the prisoner guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence deferred.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

The case of Charles Seely, accused of committing an aggravated assault and battery on the person of a colored lad named William Walker, has been proceeded with, Mr. W. D. Moore addressed the jury for the plaintiff, urging the necessity for the assault under such aggravating circumstances as previously reported. Colonel Duff, ex-District Attorney, replied for the prosecution, after which the jury retired and found a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery. Sentence deferred.

LARCENIES.

John Frank, an aged German, on a plea of guilty, was sentenced to pay a small fine and to be imprisoned for thirty days for the larceny of a shovel, the property of Henry Laug.

Robert Houston, a negro, was found guilty of stealing a promissory note for $2, four promissory notes for the payment of $1 each, one umbrella worth $2.50, fifty cigars valued at 75 cents, and one coat worth $3, the property and goods the property of Ann A. Roberts. The prisoner, who is a sailor and an old offender, committed the larceny at the house of the prosecutrix at Temperanceville, on the 29th of August. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

FALSE PRETENSES.

E. E. Goodwell was indicted for defrauding a German named Gustav Kann, under the following peculiar circumstances: It would appear that the prisoner, on the 28th of March last, pretended to the prosecutor that he was then a member of the firm known as McLean and Goodwell that the said firm were the freight owners of certain lots of land situate in the county of Indiana, to wit: five hundred acres of land on which were then erected a saw mill, a grist mill, and a rolling mill, &c., unincumbered, whereas they were mortgaged, assigned and encumbered. On those representations the prisoner obtained from the prosecutor one hundred and twenty coats, each of the value of $8—five beaver sack coats, valued at $12 each—fifty-four vests of the value of $1.50—twenty-four pair of pants worth $3, together with a miscellaneous collection of other goods, amounting in all to the value of $1,500, with the intent to defraud, for that the prisoner had no deed for his interest in the lands, as the goods were put in trust for him. Also, that the firm alluded to at the time the representations were made had not only mortgaged the tracts of land mentioned, but were necessitated to encumber a remaining timber tract of 600.

The defense had not been entered into at 3 P. M, when the Court adjourned.

Counsel for plaintiff, Mr. Brown: for defendant, Messrs. Leggate and Duff.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterret.

THURSDAY, October 21.—Hazlett vs. Newell, *sci. fa.*, on a Mechanics lein. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $289.90, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

Christian Zeasy vs. Young & Fleshman action to recover for a breach of contract. On trial.

In the case of Boody vs. Snyder, previously reported, verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $51.73.

In the case of Young vs. McKee, previously tried, motion for a new trial by defendant's counsel.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

146. A. Coleman vs. W. S. Eyster.
147. Jas. Phelan vs. John D. Ramsey.
149. Mawhinney vs. Moore.
150. Adam Hoffman vs. Paul Peter.
153. Daus vs. Finch.
156. Hawkins vs. Keller.
156. Shaffer vs. Shaffer.
157. Kilrain vs. Simmons.
160. Erlie vs. King.
163. Smithson et al., vs. McKee.
164. Johnson vs. Wolf.
165. Simpson vs. the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

"Salt and Buttery."

Western exchanges frequently furnish us with the particulars of the facetious freaks of petty jurors, there, and of their antagonism to the rules established by Noah Webster or Lindley Murray. Probably, since the day, when Lingard tells us, that the trial by jury—one of the blessings of *Magna Charta*—"was wrung by an exasperated people from an unwilling King," the participants of King John's *generosity* have been clamorous against the social and literary status of the individuals who are empanneled and pitch forked into the jury box, to decide points, the want of a thorough appreciation of which may be the means of destroying the prospects of the guiltless and of permitting villiany to go "unwhip't of justice." Capt. Maryatt in his Tales of the Sea, narrates that a jury in a mock trial of a prisoner for *larceny* on shipboard, persisted in holding him guilty of *stealing!* Whatever degree of certainty can be attached to the statement coming from such a source, the indiscreous incident is shorn of its significance, when placed beside the verdict of a jury yesterday, at the court of Quarter Sessions; for there, a gentleman accused of maltreating a negro was found, to use the phraseology of the twelve wise acres —"*Guilty of simple salt and buttery!*" With the poet may they sing:

> Shades of evening close not o'er us,
> We may make our lives sublime;
> And departing leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of Time!

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Had the much admired and venerated Daniel Francois Esprit Auber, the most eminent of the nineteenth century composers, been present last evening at the Opera House, he would have clapped his hands in joy, and exclaimed with all the fervor of his soul, "Long live, long shine Caroline Richings and her company." Never have we heard the English language more musically interpreted; never before have we thought that there were so much music, so much feeling, so much depth possible to be conveyed in the simplest, rudest, most impolite language in the world. Old Auber would have shaken his sides, would have bowed his head, would have given worlds to have seen his most potential efforts in French put in the vulgar English language to express the powers of his own soul. Richings' have done it. French, Italian, German or what not, fades before the symphonic interpretation of the American as presented last night at the Opera House. Gems there were to attract our devotion; duetts, trios, quartettes, yes, and solos, were so pure and faultless as to either proclaim the artistic skill of the composer or the extraordinary ability of the interpreters. We cannot be invidious. The whole troupe singly, in duet, in trio, in quartette, in chorus, were all the same. They knew their parts. They interpreted correctly. They proclaimed their genius. Well done, every one. More by your efforts than others has English Opera found second place with our people. Let the shouts which greeted you last night say, "Pittsburgh pays devotion to the fine arts! Pittsburgh is willing to honor genius, ready to frown upon the counterfeits. To-night Faust will be presented, with Mr. Henry Dravton in his unrivalled character of Mephistophes. A grand treat may be expected.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Black Domino was presented last evening at the Academy of Music by the Farepa Rosa troupe. It was pronounced fully equal to any interpretation of the opera ever heard in the city. To-night Farepa Rosa appears as Maratana, one of her grandest impersonations.

Liquor Dealers in Council.

Pursuant to a published call the rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers of the city and vicinity met in council yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Board of Trade Rooms, Third National Bank building, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. A. Guckenheimer to the chair, and appointing Mr. James Devlin Secretary.

Mr. Guckenheimer, upon taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the question of relieving the dealers of some of the obnoxious regulations now existing in reference to the gauging and stamping of whisky; and also, whether the dealers of the city would co-operate with the Western Liquor Merchants and appoint delegates to attend a Convention to be held in Chicago on the 24th of November.

The Secretary then read the following circular from the Western Liquor Dealers' Association:

MILWAUKEE, October 19, 1869.

MESSRS.—The rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers of this place, finding that the laws and regulations of the Treasury Department, concerning the manufacture and sale of liquors from highwines become more and more onerous, so as to seriously interfere with their business, have formed a society for the purpose of protecting their interests and to effect if possible such a change in the present laws concerning distilled spirits, as to do away with the vexatious and expensive system of gauging and stamping.

To accomplish this they desire the co-operation of all the rectifiers and wholesale dealers in the country, and would therefore suggest that a Convention be formed in all large cities, and that on the 24th day of November, 1869, a convention be held at the city of Chicago, to be composed of delegates of all such societies, for the purpose of considering and maturing plans for the accomplishment of the object above indicated.

We refer to the Brewers' Association to prove that there is reasonable hope that, by an unified effort, we shall be able to relieve the trafficr in liquors from the present almost intolerable burden without diminishing the revenues of the Government from that source. We beg leave to suggest that you cause such a society to be at once formed in your city, and that you have an early answer to the above suggestion. Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL RINDSKOPF, Sec'y.
AUGUST GRENLICH, Pres't.

After the reading of the circular there was no what course the meeting should pursue, after which a motion was made to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions.

The motion was amended by increasing the committee to seven.

The motion as amended was then adopted and the President directed to appoint the committee.

The following gentlemen were then announced as the committee: Messrs. James Littell, J. Affelder, Isaac Stearn, M. McCullough, W. J. Friday, John Roth, A. E. Stephenson and Ed. Anjeo.

Mr. J. S. Devlin was elected secretary of the committee.

A lengthy discussion then followed as to the duties of the Committee and as to what time it should meet.

Mr. Bennet thought the Committee should fix the time of meeting and then send written notices to every establishment in the city.

Mr. Keller suggested that the Committee report their decisions by resolutions.

The President stated that if there were no objections, the Committee would meet at one o'clock P. M., next Thursday, and the dealers at three P. M., to hear the report of the Committee.

Mr. Adler thought some one ought to be appointed to visit liquor merchants in the city and notify them of the meeting.

Mr. Stephenson was opposed to soliciting any dealer to attend. If they don't manifest interest enough to protect their own interests, let them remain at home. If they do not, deem the regulations oppressive and desire their abolishment let them stay.

The meeting then adjourned.

East Birmingham Council.

A regular meeting of the Council of East Birmingham was held Tuesday evening, the 19th inst.

The Council was called to order at seven o'clock by Burgess Ammon, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Burgess Ammon then tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and C. J. Schultz, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy.

The contract for building a sewer, awarded to Wm. Finch, Jr., was rescinded, and Messrs. Jones and Miller appointed a committee to re-let the contract.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Beck offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Our worthy Burgess has felt compelled by various reasons to resign, therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept his resignation with all feeling: that we have had a very able and efficient Burgess, and hoping to see him get along as successfully in his other duties of life as he has as our presiding officer, and that this be spread on the minutes.

Council adjourned.

Lafayette Hall Last Night.

Josh Billings' lecture last evening in Lafayette Hall was attended by a much larger audience than had been anticipated—the hall being about three-fourths filled—and was in every respect a marked success. The lecturer discoursed for more than an hour upon men and things in general in the most quaint and witty manner, which kept his audience in continual laughter from the commencement to the close. The hits were very pointed and numerous, and evinced a keen insight into the foibles and whims of humanity, clothed in a philosophical method of treating them, which combined in a decided style, entertainment with instruction, and was highly relished by the audience. He was frequently interrupted with applause, sincere, hearty and enthusiastic. As the opening lecture of the course under the auspices of the G. A. R., it was an auspicious omen for the future, and the energetic gentlemen having the enterprise in charge could not but be gratified at the encouragement received. The next lecture of the course will be given by Justin M'Carthy, in the Academy of Music, November 16th.

Costly Intervention.

A few days ago a trio of school boys returning from school got into a little dispute, near the Sixteenth Ward School House, when a young man approached and it is stated took an active interest in the affair, going so far, it is again alleged, as to choke and badly abuse one of the little fellows. The father of the injured party caused the arrest of the alleged intruder, Laurence Huffman, who, when taken before Deputy Mayor Nichols, was fined twenty dollars and costs. He paid the fine.

A Fair Trial will convince every lady who uses it that Milk of Violets is the most elegant and effectual cosmetic ever produced by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. V. W. Brinckerhoff, N. Y., sole Wholesale Agent.

A Mean Thief.

A modest young lady of very prepossessing appearance called at the Mayor's office yesterday, and applied for assistance. It appears that she resides in Cleveland when at home, but has for a few weeks past been in Philadelphia, nursing a sick brother. She left the latter place Wednesday morning with a through ticket for Cleveland and twenty dollars in money. Between this city and Altoona she fell asleep, and when she awoke discovered that she had been robbed of her pocket-book, containing every cent of money she had and her ticket to Cleveland. She made the matter known to the conductor, who, on arriving in the city, kindly cared for her, providing her with supper and lodging, and directed her to call at the Mayor's office in the morning. The Mayor being absent, Mr. Patterson, the Clerk, and the officers on duty, contributed a sufficient amount to pay the lady's fare to her home and get her something to eat. The railroad company, we think, should have taken the lady to Cleveland free of charge, as she had purchased a through ticket at Philadelphia, which was stolen from her while on the train.

Great Bargains in Winter Clothing—Look at the Prices.

Beaver Overcoats at $20, worth $40.
Chinchila Overcoats at $15, worth $50.
Chinchila Overcoats at $10, worth $25.
Rosutt Overcoats at $10, worth $20.
Arabian Overcoats at $12, worth $25.
Spring Overcoats at $10, worth $20.
Melton Overcoats at $7, worth $15.
Boys' Overcoats at $5, worth $10.
Good Suits at $12 up to $20.
Working Pants at $1,50, worth $3,00.

Call and see the great bargains now offered at Mr. Tobias' popular log No. 13 Sixth street. A fine stock of piece goods for custom work constantly on hand to be made twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city. Be sure and call to-morrow.

Lecturer Coming.

Following close upon the opening of the lecture season by Josh Billings at Lafayette Hall last evening, we heard it hinted that Prof. Rufus Adams, of Philadelphia, under the auspices of another association, will give an evening of rare intellectual enjoyment, consisting of select readings from the writings of Shakespeare, Tennyson, and other celebrated writers, at the Academy of Music next week. Prof. Adams has an established reputation as a finished reader in the East, and we hope he will meet with a cordial reception from our lecture-going citizens.

One of the Best Features

Of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company is that it puts no restriction on any lawful occupation, and requires no special permit to travel. If you change your business or move too far North, South, East or West, other companies forfeit your insurance.

The Secret of Beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion.

Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with Heautiful Bloom and Youthful Beauty.

Remember Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any Lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon. MWF.

Life Insurance.

An objection to all old style companies is that they require you to answer a hundred or more absurd questions, a *mistaken* answer to any *one* of which may be made a pretext for refusing payment of your policy. We are glad to be able to announce that the Jacobs' Company, the "Co-operative," 128 Smithfield street, sees no such "traps" to be sprung upon the patrimony of the widows and orphans of patrons.

For fashionable hair-dressing, plain or by curling, and a frizzle, for a luxurious shave or bath, and for skillful cupping and leeching, call at Williamson's elegant saloon at No. 190 Federal street Allegheny.

Real Estate.—See advertisement of McClung & Rainbow, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195, 197 and 199 Centre avenue. tf.

GENERAL NEWS.

PROF Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst College, has lately obtained for the Gilbert museum, of Amherst College, a photograph of the original deed, now in the possession of C. M. Tainter, of Colchester, Ct., by which an Indian woman, the original owner, in 1672, conveyed a large tract of land in the present town of Deerfield to Major John Pynchon, of Springfield. The document, about two centuries old, is about twelve inches by eight, and though yellow, worn and somewhat tattered by age, is still perfectly legible, and bears on its lower right hand corner the seal of King Charles II.

AT Ironton, Ohio, recently, George Cook went into the Ironton House cellar, and stepping on a decayed board, which covered a vault or well, forty feet deep, made to drain the cellar, broke through, and was precipitated about thirty feet toward its bottom, where he lodged on some obstruction and held on until pulled up. His mother was with him at the time, else he might have remained all night, and perhaps have died of suffocation. He was not hurt in the least. A small dog, which was with him, fell in at the same time and lodged upon his shoulders. Both were brought up together.

A PARIS correspondent of the New York *Tribune* speaks out thus boldly about the illness of the Emperor Napoleon: "When a man has been afflicted eight years with a fungus of the bladder, whose progress his physicians have been unable to arrest, his days are numbered. After eight years treatment, the disease, aggravated by age, is nothing more than a series of relapses, each one more serious than the last, and of intermissions of convalescence, each one less and less returning. His hour will come, not, perhaps, to-morrow, but in a day not far distant."

THE city authorities of Troy, N. Y., have warned residents in the vicinity of the bluff east of that place, of the danger of a slide in view of the expected extraordinary rain fall this week. Thirty years ago the bluff known as "Warren's Hill" slid off into the valley, burying some twenty people and destroying much property. Eight years since another slide occurred with like results, and the earth has settled along the brow of the bluff, leaving a perpendicular bank, five or six feet high, where the ground was almost level before recent heavy rains. The phenomenon is caused, it is thought, by subterranean streams. The apparent unsafeness extends over some three acres.

MICHIGAN has a heroine of the Ida Lewis stamp, in the person of Lanie Borlein, aged seventeen, and the eldest of a family of twelve, living in a log cabin on the lake shore at Port Oneda. She came from Buffalo with her father, twelve years ago, and went among the wood choppers when she could hardly waddle through the snow. It was her greatest delight to get upon the water, to rock and toss upon the waves, and at ten years of age was a trim little sailor, coasting off for miles alone, and at twelve would allow no boat to pass her. Danger and hardship seem unknown to her. She will go out in any blow and come in with full sails. Her white mass and blue pennon are known by people far along the coast. Boats salute her in passing; boys swing their hats in proud recognition.

A member of one of the oldest and most successful business establishments in this city has been experimenting with a flying machine that he has invented, and is now sanguine will be entirely successful. Discarding entirely the common modes of meeting he difficulties of keeping the machine pendant in the air by some form of balloon, our Pauducha inventor elevates his machine and keeps it afloat by mechanical means, and the use of materials that combine strength with extension. His present machine, which may indeed be called a model, employs two engines, with two-inch cylinders, and its supporting and propulsive agency is a perpendicular shaft with two arms to which beautiful wings are attached. These wings strike the air at about the same angle as those of a bird do, and operate more like screw propellers than the wings used on any other flying machine yet proposed. The steam was put on last Thursday in the presence of several competent machinists, and every thing worked in a satisfactory manner. The inventor is now engaged in ascertaining by actual experiment the exact lifting power of his machine. Those to whom he had exhibited it are unanimous in their opinion that he will achieve the great feat of making a machine that will fly; will be elevated or depressed at pleasure; will go in a direction contrary to the wind, and will not need abaloon to give it boyancy.—*Paducah Kentuckian.*

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Issuing of Sewerage Bonds.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Controller be and hereby authorized and empowered to have prepared, to be designated as "City Sewerage Bonds," of sufficient amount in the aggregate as may be necessary to pay for the sewer now under contract, for the construction of which the City is to furnish the funds. Said bonds to be of the denomination of $500 and $1000; with interest not to exceed six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each and every year. Said Bonds to be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer and countersigned by the Controller; to be issued in the manner and form as directed by the Mayor and Councils, and with the advice of the Finance Committee, and for the purpose of the loan, sale and disposal of the proceeds of said Bonds shall conform to the provisions of an Act of Assembly relating to sewers in the City of Allegheny, approved the 24th day of March, 1869.

SEC. 2. That the faith, credit and corporate property of the City of Allegheny be and is hereby pledged for the redemption of said Bonds at maturity, and the same be fully provided for.

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict herewith be and the same is hereby repealed, and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed and enacted into a law this the 11th day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

JAMES McBRIER,
President Select Council.

Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.

Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. oc20

RESOLUTION TO OPEN LANE

ALLEY to JEFFERSON STREET.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, That Lane Alley, in the Second ward, be opened from its present terminus to Jefferson street, and that W. S. ROSS, JAMES MUNDEN and MOSES BOHLAND, freeholders, be and they are hereby appointed viewers to assess the damages and benefits arising in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance approved May 8th, A. D. 1861, and that the Clerks of Councils notify them of their appointments.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
October 18th, 1869.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution passed by the Select and Common Councils of said city, at a stated meeting, held on Thursday, the 14th inst.

J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Councils.
R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Changing the Name of a Portion of Carroll street.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same*, That the name of that portion of Carroll, from Pastorius lane to Schiller alley be changed to Ackley street.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting or supplied by the foregoing, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 14th day of October, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McBRIER,
President Select Council.

Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

RESOLUTION TO OPEN FULTON STREET, from Ridge avenue to western avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, That Fulton street be opened from Ridge avenue to western avenue, and that JOHN K. McCANDLESS, JOHN BOYD and RICHARD DEBURST, freeholders, be and they are hereby appointed viewers to view and assess the damages and benefits in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved May 8th, 1861, and that the Clerks to Councils notify them of their appointment.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
October 18, 1869.

We do certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution passed by the Select and Common Councils of said city, at a stated meeting, held on Thursday, the 14th inst.

J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Councils.
R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

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AND DEALERS IN

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